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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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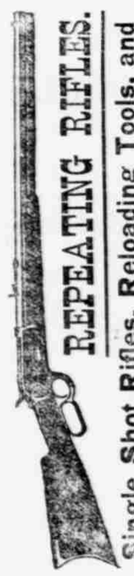

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ZERMATT AND THE MATTERHORN.

Mont Blanc, Mont Cenis, and St. Gothard, with their snowy peaks and seas of ice, are well known. Stay-at-home people who have never been across the Atlantic are familiar with them, though the medium of books, pictures, and photographs, and travellers and tourists by scores of hundreds clamber up their sides, of whom a few, more agile, daring, or fool-hardy than the others, scale their loftiest peaks. But if tourists or travellers wish to behold the wildest and most gigantic scenery in Switzerland, let them wander through the Canton of Valais—

"Where the swift Rhone cleaves his way between
Heights that appear as lovers who have parted
In hate, whose mining depths so intervene,
That they can meet no more, though broken-hearted."

There, amid mighty "peaks, passes, and glaciers, among scenes of primitive civilization, and in view of desert places, where no one comes or hath come since the making of the world," they will see all the varied forms of nature developed to the utmost, and will meet with contrasts sharper than occur in any other portion of the globe. The fervent warmth of Italy is side by side with the eternal frost of the polar regions; the ardent vine and the Oriental peach grow side by side with firs and larches, and all the four seasons of the year may be found prevailing at one and the same time within the limits of a single parish.

Strange to say, this land of wonders has only of late been admitted to a place in the programme of Alpine travellers. One reason for this delay may have been that the chief elements which form the Canton of Valais are rock, snow, and glaciers, and as these occupy nearly nine-tenths of its area, there is but little space left for those sunny spots of gold and greenery so refreshing to the wearied eyes, where the vine-leaves climb and cling, and the cornfields wave. This Canton has been described as an immense trough, seventy miles in length, one and half miles in depth and two miles wide at the bottom; the mountains on each side are among the highest in Europe, and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. The Rhone has shown itself a faithless friend, through long centuries; it has committed the wildest ravages, flooding fields and villages of Upper Valais, and destroying human habitations by the thousand. In a remote situation at the head of the valley of the Visp, a feeder of the upper Rhone, is the hamlet of Zermatt, whose name will be searched for vainly in gazetteers and geographical dictionaries, but it is now better known, having become a popular resort of tourists drawn thither by the grandeur and sublimity of Mont Cervin, or the Matterhorn, from which it is distant about nine miles. Saussure, the celebrated Swiss physicist and geologist, and one of the first travellers that ever set foot on the summit of Mont Blanc, writes thus of his arrival in Zermatt: "We had the greatest difficulty in finding a house where they would take us in; and the cure, who sometimes lodges travellers, sent us word that he would not sell us anything." Saussure found himself obliged to have recourse to violent measures in order to procure a lodging for the night from a peasant. This occurred in 1768, but in 1839 travellers were introduced to a gentleman who had enlarged and arranged his house expressly for the accommodation of respectable wayfarers. Subsequently one good hotel, to be shortly followed by others, developed out of the original private establishment.

From the valley of Zermatt the base of the Matterhorn is seen at its narrowest, and its ridges and faces seem to be of prodigious steepness. The peak of this mountain is nearly 15,000 feet in height, and rises abruptly by a series of cliffs, which may properly be termed precipices, a clear 5000 feet above the glaciers which surround its base. "It was the last great Alpine peak which remained unscaled," writes Edward Whymper, "less on account of the difficulty of doing so, than from the terror inspired by its invincible appearance. There seemed to be a cordon drawn around it up to which one might go, but no further. The superstitions natives in the surrounding valleys, many of whom still firmly believe it not only to be the highest mountain in the Alps, but in the world, spoke of a ruined city on its summit, where the spirits dwelt; and if you laughed, they gravely shook their heads; told you to look yourself to see the castles and the walls, and warned one against a rash approach, lest the infuriate demons from their impregnable heights might hurl down vengeance for one's derision." After many unsuccessful attempts by many experts to reach the peak of the Matterhorn, the feat was accomplished by Edward Whymper and his party, who started from Zermatt on the 13th of July, 1865, and reached the summit on the forenoon of the following day. "The atmosphere was perfectly still and free from all clouds and vapors. Mountains fifty—nay, a hundred—miles off looked sharp and near; ridge and crag, snow and glacier, stood out with faultless definition." On their descent the snowy Alpine wastes claimed their tribute of victims. Of the four that constituted Mr. Whymper's party, he alone was left to tell the tale.

Origin of the Expression "Deadhead."

"Just mark that 'D. H.,' said General Manager J. W. Scrantage of the Erie express line other day as I brought in a package to be sent to New York. "You see you're a deadhead as a newspaper man and it won't cost you anything."

"That doesn't approximate to dead beat, I hope?"

"No, not at all. A deadhead is another kind of an individual. You know how the term originated. No? You've heard of Mr. D. H. Coville, of Chicago?"

"Yes; he was mayor of the town once."

"That is the man.

"He was at one time agent for the United States Express Company, and he used to receive a great number of personal packages which were, of course, free. Well, he got so many that the clerks got tired of writing on them, 'D. H. Coville, free,' and they would just chalk down 'D. H.' Everybody around the office knew that that meant it was for Mr. D. H. Coville, and that nothing was to be charged.

"Finally all free packages came to be marked 'D. H.,' and at last some smart chap translated the letters as standing for 'deadhead.'

"It is a very expressive term, too, isn't it?"—[Cincinnati Times-Star.

A New Use for the Telephone.

An ingenious Belgian has hit upon a new way of utilizing the telephone. Householders in Liege who sleep too soundly, or whose servants have not acquired the difficult art of early rising, can be supplied with a little bell at the head of their beds, which is in communication with the telephone office. By giving an order at headquarters, the subscriber can be awakened daily, or upon any special occasion, at any hour which he may desire. The bell is not like an alarm, which disturbs the sleeper for a few instants, and then allows him placidly to doze off again. It goes on tinkling without cessation until the subscriber intimates to headquarters that he has had quite enough of it.

A SPOOL OF THREAD.

What Cotton has to go Through before it is Ready for the Needle.

Few people ever stop to think of the twistings and turnings and the various processes that cotton fibre goes through after it is taken from the pod before it is wound upon a spool and ready for the housewife's needle. The whole story is told, however, in a small space in one of the cases in the hall in the National Museum, given up to an exhibition of textile fabrics. This is one of the many object lessons in the museum, which combined are intended to tell the story of man as he exists on the earth.

First is shown a specimen of cotton in the pod just as it is picked, without having the seeds removed. Next is shown a specimen of the same cotton after it has been ginned and the black seeds have been removed. The Sea Island cotton is used for thread on account of the length of the fibre. A sample of the sacking in which the cotton is baled is also shown. Then the cotton is supposed to have been baled and shipped to the thread factory. Here the first thing that is done with the cotton is to subject it to the "picker" process, by which the cotton from several bales is mixed to secure uniformity. During the picker process much waste, in the form of dust, dirt and short fibres, by the picker. Next the "picked" cotton is wound on a machine, in sheets or laps, into a roll.

The next process illustrated by a practical exhibit is the carding, by which the sheets of cotton are combed or run out into long parallel fibres. The cotton is next seen drawn through a trumpet-shaped opening, which condenses it into a single strand of "silver." Then eight such silvers are run together into one, six of the strands thus produced are drawn into one, and again six of the strands from the last drawing are combined into one. Then comes the slubbing or fast "roving" process, which consists of winding the strand and bobbin. Two strands are twisted and again wound on a bobbin.

After a number of other twistings and windings, during which the strand is gradually reduced in size until it begins to assume a threadlike appearance, two strands of this fine "roving" are run together and twisted, under considerable tension, on a bobbin that makes 7000 revolutions a minute. Two of the cords thus produced are then wound together on a spool, and then twisted from that on another spool. The two-cord thread thus produced is transferred thence to another spool, and then three threads of two cords each are twisted together, forming six-cord thread.

One who has followed the process sees the cotton gradually transformed from a wide band or sheet of loose cotton to a compact thread that will pass through the eye of a needle. The six-cord thread is at last taken from a bobbin and reeled into a skein, in which form it is bleached or dyed. Then it is wound back from the skein upon a big spool, from which it is supplied to little white birch spools, upon which it is wound in regular progress, and is then ready for market. The machine that regulates the last winding measures the number of yards wound on each spool. The spools are made of various sizes, to hold from 200 to 12,000 yards of thread. The labels that decorate the ends of the spools when they are sold are last put on. They are cut and pasted on by machinery with great rapidity.

Washington Star.

The Largest Farm in the World.

Eastern farmers may obtain a new idea of large farms from the description given below, furnished to the St. Louis Republican by a correspondent. It is located in the southwest corner of Louisiana and extends 100 miles north and south and many miles east and west. It is owned and operated by northern capitalists, whose general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives the following account of its workings:

"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr. Watkinks said, "was purchased in 1883 from the state of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood in $50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam-power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow 30 acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivation is done in like manner. In fact, there is not a single draft-horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for 36 miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice-house, a bank, a ship-yard and a rice mill."

To Help Your Town.

Talk about it.
Write about it.
Beautify the streets.
Be friendly to everybody.
Elect good men to all offices.
Keep your sidewalks in good repair.
See all you can and buy all you can at home.
If you are rich invest in something, employ somebody.
Be courteous to strangers that come among you, so that they go away with good impressions.
Always cheer on the men who go in for improvements. Your portion of the cost will be nothing but what is just.
Don't "kick" at any proposed improvements because it is not at your own door, or for fear that your taxes will be raised fifty cents.

TO HURT YOUR TOWN.

Oppose improvements.
Mistrust its public men.
Run it down to strangers.
Go to some other town to trade.
Refuse to advertise in your home paper.
Do not invest a cent: lay your money out somewhere else.
Be particular to discredit the motives of public-spirited men.
Lengthen your face when a stranger speaks of locating in your place.
If a man wants to buy your property charge him two prices for it.
If he wants anybody else's, interfere and discourage.
Refuse to see the merit in any scheme that does not directly benefit you.

THE following measurements of live pigs indicate the dead weight of pork, says an English authority: 4 feet 1 inch girth of a fat pig represents 200 pounds; 4 feet 4 inches, 240 pounds; 4 feet 7 inches, 280 pounds. 4 feet 11 inches, 320 pounds; 5 feet 2 inches, 360 pounds; 5 feet 7 inches, 400 pounds. This varies however, according to the length of the animal.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

There is no one name for the Imperial Legislature of Germany; the Bundesrath is composed of representatives of the different States of the empire, and is therefore, equivalent to our Senate. The Reichstag is composed of representatives of the German people, and thus corresponds to our House. In France the Corps Legislatif, the Senate, and the Chambre des Deputes correspond to our terms. The legislative body of the Austro-Hungarian empire is known as the Delegations; it is composed of 120 members, sixty sent by the Hungarian Reichstag. The Delegations of each State sit and vote seperately, and there is no division into Upper and Lower Houses. The Legislatures of the two States, however, are divided into two Houses: the Austrian Reichsrath into a Herrenhaus (House of Lords, Senate), and Abgeordnetenhaus (House of commons, Representatives), and the Hungarian Reichstag into a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. Switzerland has a Parliament, with a Staenderath (Senate) and a Nationalrath (House of Representatives). The Legislature of Italy is called the Parlamento, and is composed of a Senato and a Camera de Deputati. Spain has a Cortes, composed of a Senado and a Junta. Norway has a Storthing or Great Court, composed of a Lagthing and an Odelsthing; the delegates are chosen not to either one of these houses, but to the Storthing, and decide between themselves who shall sit in each house. The Odelsthing has the power of our House, while the Lagthing has much the same power as our Senate. Sweden has a Diet, composed of two chambers, the Erste Kammer and the Zweite Kammer. The law-making body of Holland (the Netherlands) is called the Generalstaaten, or States General, and has two chambers, the Erste and the Zweite Kammere. Belgium has no one name for its legislative body, which is composed of a Chambre des Representants and a Senat, the latter being the Upper House.—*Sun.*

Stump Speakers.

To succeed upon the stump, one must possess a good supply of words. To shine upon the stump, a shrewd knowledge of human nature with a touch of humor and a store of old jokes are necessary. The orator ambitious of such distinction is not called upon to posess vast stores of information, nor any profound study of political questions. Such knowledge is not only wasted, but is a positive injury. The crowd asks mainly to be entertained, not to be enlightened. Like St. Paul, much learning makes them mad. A running acquaintance with the political events of the day, with a ready knowledge of newspaper editorials added to the old stories and humor, are all the orator needs.

It is necessary to have an eye to dress. If one indulges in fashionable garments he is apt to be regarded with suspicion as an aristocrat. To part the hair in the middle is fatal. If the crowd remains about such a senseless innovator, it will be to put dead cats and old boots into active circulation. Even bricks and stones have been resorted to for the purpose of emphasizing an audience's disgust.

I knew an orator once, and he is a distinguished politician, who exasperated a crowd by looking at them from behind some diamond studs in his shirt bosom. His attention being called to this blunder, he cunningly turned the obnoxious studs so that plain gold appeared, which the scamp assured his hearers was brass, and so his popularity was restored.

Nor must one go to the other extreme, and affect very plain apparel. The American people, we all know, are too enlightened to be humbugged in this way.

The Jews.

Although Jewish citizens pay liberal taxes to build and support prisons and eleemosynary institutions, they are seldom occupants of either. Charged with devoting themselves entirely to the service of Mammon, the imputation is disproved by the circumstance that the money kings of America, the great monopolists, tho Jay Gouids, the Vanderbilts the Russell Sages, are Christians, not Jews. Greed for gold has seldom led them, after the fashing of defaulting bank cashiers, to betray trusts reposed in them. Nor are sharp practice in finance and fraudulent schemes for gaining wealth chargeable in any large proportion to Jews. The ministers who bring disgrace and scandal upon religion are Christian clergymen, not Jewish rabbis. The Jews are noted, says Parton, for being "the cleanest seven millions of people under the sun." They are also among the foremost of the advanced thinkers of the age. In all lands they champion the cause of humanity to an equal enjoyment of human liberty. The kindliest of all the nations of the earth, they bear no malice for the wrongs inflicted on them, either in the past, whic were great enough to have exterminated them or reduced them to a nation of idiots, or in the present, which are intended to humiliate them. Their paramount kindliness expends itself further in charities, which, like those related of the Sultan Osman, "are bestowed on all alike who are needy, regardless of creeds."—*The Forum.*

At the Theatre.

It is generally supposed that people go to the theatre to be amused. Men do as a rule; they relish nothing better than a hearty laugh. But it seems to be different with women, many of them at least.

They enjoy what they call a good cry, and are apt to crowd to see a play of the true hydraulic order. They are not satisfied to go once for a bath of tears; they go again and again, and each time they weep more and more. They must revel in the luxury of woe.

A poet says: "Nature, who gave woman more tears to shed, gave her more cause to shed them."

Whether this be true or not, she often appears to seek a lachrymose cause at no little trouble to herself. This is incomprehensible to men, who do not, as a rule, like to pay for the privilege of feeling badly.

But then so many peculiarities of the other sex are incomprehensible to men that it is useless for them to attempt their understanding. They should simply accept the fact, and cease to speculate as to causes.

The only safe generalization is that men are men, and women are women.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

How Salmon Grow.

The clerk to the Awe Fishery Board vouches for the following:—"In April, 1885, the fishermen employed by Mr. David Baird, tacksman of the Bonaw fishings, landed in their net a kelt, judged to be about 10 lb. in weight. Before returning it to water, one of the men inserted a common pin in the dead fin, twisting it round, so as to form a ring. On Friday, the 21st of May, the same men landed the same fish, with the pin still fixed in it, and it now weighed 22½ lb. The pin, which has been shown to me, bears evidence of having been long in the water, being a good deal corroded and worn away where exposed, but that part of it inserted in the dead fin being uninjured and quite clear. The men are positive it is the same fish, as they recognise the pin from the peculiar way it had been bent. I have just further to state that the fish was to some extent a hybrid of the bull-trout, and not a pure salmon, although this was not observable when first landed as a kelt."

A CASE OF DIVORCE.

The following memorable speech of an English judge, made in sentencing a man who had been convicted of bigamy is a master-piece of ironical wit, as it refers to the clumsy state of former divorce laws:

"Prisoner, you have been convicted upon clear evidence; you have intermarried with another woman, your lawful wife being still alive. You have committed the crime of bigamy. You tell me, and indeed the evidence has shown, that your first wife left her home and her young children to live with another man. You say this prosecution is an instrument of extortion on the part of the offender. Be it so. I am bound to tell you that these are circumstances which the law does not in your case take notice of. You had no right to take the law into your own hands. Immediately you heard of your wife's falsehood, you should have prepared your evidence, instructed counsel and proved the case in court; and recollect that it was imperative that you should recover — I do not mean actually obtain — substantial damages. Then you should have instituted a suit for a divorce from table and bed.

Your case is a very clear one, and I doubt not you would have obtained your divorce. After this step your course was quite plain; you had only to obtain a private Act of Parliament to dissolve your marriage. This you would get as a matter of course upon payment of the proper fees and proof of the facts; you might then have lawfully married again. It is true that 'a hated woman when she is married is a thing that the earth cannot bear,' and that 'a bad wife is to her husband as rottenness to his bones.' You, however, must bear this great evil, or must adopt the remedy prescribed by the constitution of your country. I see you would tell me that these proceedings would cost you £1,000, and that all your small stock-in-trade is not worth £100. Perhaps it may be so. The law has nothing to say to that. If you had taken these proceedings, you would have been free from your present wife, and the woman whom you have secondly married would have been a respectable matron. As you have not done so, you stand there a convicted culprit, and it is my duty to pass sentence upon you. You will be imprisoned for one day."

Scene in the Siberian Mines.

The exiles who live in the mines of Russian Siberia are convicts of the worst types and political offenders of the best. The murderer for his villainy, the intelligent and honest Polish rebel for his patriotism, are deemed equally worthy of the punishment of slow death. They never see the light of day, but work and sleep all the year round in the depths of the earth, extracting silver or quicksilver, under the eyes of taskmasters who have orders not to spare them.

Iron gates, guarded by sentries, close the lodes, or streets, at the bottom of the shafts, and the miners are railed off from one another in gangs of twenty. They sleep within rock-hewn recesses — very kennels — into which they must creep on all fours. Prince Lumbonirosi, who was authorized to visit one of the mines of the Ural at a time when it was not suspected that he would publish an account of his exploration in French, has given an appalling account of what he saw.

Convicts racked with the joint pains which quicksilver produces; men whose hair and eyebrows had dropped off, and who were gaunt as skeletons, were kept to hard labor under the lash. They have only two holidays a year—Christmas and Easter—and all other days, Sunday included, they must toil until exhausted nature robs them of their limbs, when they are hauled up to die in the infirmary.

Five years in the quicksilver pits are enough to turn a man of thirty into an apparent sexagenarian, but some have been known to struggle on for ten years. No man who has served in the mines is ever allowed to return home. The most he can obtain in the way of grace is leave to come up and work in the roadways, and it is the promise of this favor as a reward for industry which operates even more than the lash to maintain discipline. Women are employed in the mines as sifters, and get no better treatment than the men.

Polish ladies by the dozens have been sent down to rot and die, while the St. Petersburg journals were declaring that they were living as free colonists; and more recently, ladies connected with Nihilist conspiracies have been consigned to the mines in pursuance of a sentence of hard labor. It must always be understood that a sentence of Siberian hard labor means death.

The Colorado Poet.

Miss Jessie A. Cole is a Colorado girl. She has written a volume of poetry which is purely Coloradon.

Boundless expanse, lofty mountains, beetling crags, dark canons, rushing cataracts, filtered sunshine, waving grass, and sturdy, honest Western flowers, with here and there a glimpse of cactus abound.

The first poem in the book, "Colorado," is replete with gems of thought.

Here is a gem:

"Colorado has poured into the world's currency
Over 100,000,000 in silver and gold,
Its mines embrace lead, copper and gold,
And heaven only knows what they yet hold,
Too, besides its being a land for health,
And besides all its mineral wealth,
Colorado holds out a promising reward for
The farmer and stock grower."

The description of Denver is contained in a poem of 100 lines of four-line stanzas, and is as clear cut as a cameo.

The following stanza will give one an idea of the cameo:

"Denver's inhabitants are 70,000 up to date.
The largest, thriftiest city of Colorado,
And the capital of the State,
And county seat of Arapahoe."

Miss Cole sorrows but little, but sorrows deeply when she does sorrow.

In the poem entitled a "Broken Life" she describes the feelings of a young girl who has been jilted. She says:

"He told me that he loved me.
That with me he'd never part,
All at once he changed his mind,
And tramples on my very heart.
If I should live a thousand years—
Of course none of us can—
I'd never forget those broken vows,
Nor love another man."

—[Denver (Col.) News.

Biblical Learning.

A Baptist preacher, well known in Macon, asked four other preachers of other denominations whether Zedekiah was one of the minor or one of the major prophets.

They all agreed that he was one of the minor prophets, and were much disgusted with themselves when they discovered that he was no prophet at all.—[Savannah News.

CLEANING OLD BOOKS.

Rare Books Restored to Their Former Beauty by a Secret Chemical Process.

"William, Book-cleaner and Restorer," is the sign on the door in a dingy room in Nassau street. The room, as a usual thing, contains only two tables, two chairs, some glass trays, a number of bottles and an immense pile of books of all sizes and ages.

Mr. Burkitt, a weazened little old man, of English birth, enjoys the reputation of being the best book-cleaner and restorer in this city.

In conversation with a reporter he said:

"It is far better never to have a valuable work retouched than to have it badly cleaned, for an imperfectly washed book contains seeds that will sooner or later cause its destruction. There are very few good cleaners, for the reason that each one has a peculiar method of working, which he keeps secret, and so the knowlege is confined to a very small number.

"When I get a book which requires cleaning I remove the cover, cut the stitches and divide the work into sheets. I then pick out those sheets which are merely dirty, and separate them from those which have stains of ink, oil, or any of the many stains which fall to the lot of books.

"Those that are simply dirty I place in a bath composed of half a pound of chloride of lime and the same quantity of soda to a full quart of water. In this bath I allow them to remain from six to twelve hours. This removes all trace of the lime which, if allowed to remain, would in time rot and destroy the leaves.

"After taking the leaves from this second bath, I leave them to thoroughly dry on that flannel-covered table. Then I immerse them in a bath of size and water, and again dry them well. After that they are pressed between glazed boards over night, and that finishes the job.

"If the sheets are oil-stained, dilute spirits of salts with five times its bulk of water and allow the oil-stained sheets to soak for four minutes, after which they must be treated to a thorough bath of cold water.

"To remove ink stains use a solution of oxalic acid, but great care should be exercised in the after washing with cold water.

"If the grease is a mere spot on the leaf, place the page between two sheets of blotting-paper and press a hot iron over the place. This melts the grease, which is absorbed by the blotting-paper.

"When the grease is removed in this way paint the spot with a little heated turpentine on a camel's-hair brush. Should the paper, as is probable, lose its color during this operation then press the place with a very fine handkerchief soaked in heated spirits of wine, and the color will return.

BLASTING STUMPS.

Easy Way of Getting Rid of These Obstructions.

It is almost impossible to get at the exact cost of blowing out stumps with Hercules powder, as it depends upon the size and condition of the stumps.

By condition I mean: First, if the stump stands on a firm or mucky, sandy soil. Second, if it is solid or partly rotten.

Of course, it makes a great deal of difference as to the size of the stump; a large stump will take from one to one and a half pounds, while a small one only requires about one-half pound, and perhaps less.

In handling the powder one cannot use too much precaution, although if handled carefully the powder is safe.

I got my powder for about twenty-five cents per cartridge of one-half pound, with cap and fuse complete; but by buying large quantities I presume it could be purchased for less.

There is a book of directions that comes with the powder, and these should be carefully followed.

Now if the ground is solid, the powder can be used by drilling down under the roots of the stump, and as nearly under the centre as possible, placing the charge there and banking it up some, so that the full force of the powder will be against the stump.

Always use fuse enough, so that after lighting you can get back out of the way.

If the ground is soft, the best way is to bore into the centre of the stump and place the charge, for if it is placed under, as in the other case, it will only blow the dirt out and leave the stump standing.

It can also be used successfully on bowlders, and thus rid the ground of these troublesome things.—[Farm and Fireside.

The skin of the Earth.

We talk a good deal about boring and digging into the bowels of the earth. It is a mistake. We have never reached the bowels of the earth any more than the hill of a great gnat that pricks you on the abdomen reaches your bowels.

The human skin is about one two hundredth and fiftieth of the diameter of the body; allow the earth a skin proportionately thick and it will be 30 miles through.

The deepest borings have been about a half mile, not through the false or outer layer of skin; not near to the cutis vera. The highest mountains have only shown us what may be brought at about one fifteenth the thickness of the earth's skin. Could we go through this thick hide into the real flesh and blood of the earth what wonders might be discovered!

At the last session of congress there was a movement to get an appropriation to bore a hole as deep as it could possibly be made under the direction of the best engineers, but it failed. Money so appropriated would be spent to much better purpose than that appropriated for explorations to the north pole and many other objects.

The heat and gasses of the earth's interior are to be the forces of the future for motor power, lighting and heating. A bore 10, 15, 20, 50 miles deep may be impossible, but he is not wise who says impossible of anything within human endeavor.

We simply mean that, since so much has been discovered by merely scratching and puncturing the false skin of the earth, might not wonderful results be obtained by reaching through its skin?

FARMING NOTES.

Teaching a Horse to Stand.

It is very disagreeable to have to endure the actions of an irritable, impatient horse. A person is jerked back in his seat, or perhaps thrown against a near wheel when preparing to ride in a carriage, by the animal refusing to stand. This unpleasant habit is one of the most frequently to a degree of vexatious causes a sale, at a sacrifice, of an otherwise valuable animal, or perhaps to be by damage to vehicles while pursuing is being inflicted.

Refusing to stand is all a habit, caused by striking the horse at time of starting or by allowing it to practice that mode of action until it has become a second nature. After unhitching the halter an animal that is impatient the driver should be quiet, that is move leisurely and be in no hurry about getting into the carriage. If the horse starts, check him at once, and then move about quietly as you get in and out, not drawing upon the lines unless to stop its movements. If short, do not allow it to go until you are bidden, if half an hour is required to conquer the first time. A horse will soon learn what is desired, and will stand as motionless as if made of stone until it is commanded to move.

It is always a good plan to have the lines within reach, but not to draw back upon them until you are ready to start. The silent bit signal is as good as a word of mouth if rightly managed.

After getting into the carriage take up the lines gently, and when properly seated draw in until a pressure is made upon the lips, and then give a quiet start word, always the same, and there will be prompt obedience.

Branding Cattle.

The range business, it would seem, is another sin to answer for, and it is one which affects everybody. It appears that by improper branding thousands of hides are so injured that they are comparatively worthless. It is estimated that the loss from this source alone is over $1,000,000 a year, and that throughout the entire country it will reach $5,000,000. In considerable leather that is damaged this way gets into the leather articles that we use, and, of course, is not serviceable. The cattle men say that they can not remedy the evil. They must brand and brand practically as they now do to protect their

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY - - - JULY 29, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA July 23, 1887.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, a candidate for State Treasurer, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will meet at Allentown on Wednesday, August 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

The representation in the convention will consist of representative delegates, 1 for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district, shall have at least one delegate.

DALLAS SANDERS, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. DANNEHOWER, Sec'ty.

IN an interview one day last week Ben Butler spoke in the highest and most complimentary terms of James G. Blaine. This is perfectly natural in as much as Ben did all he could as the Labor candidate in 1884 to make James G. instead of Cleveland President.

A DISPATCH from Rome announces that the Pope has reached a conclusion regarding the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the Knights of Labor, and that it supports the view put forth by Cardinal Gibbons in the brief recently submitted by him. The Pope decides that there is no ground for interference by the Church authorities with the Knights.

JOHN A. LOGAN was one of the rare public men of this country who believed that a good name is more precious than great riches. The inventory of his estate shows a total valuation of $6,670. His opportunities for amassing wealth were of the first class, had he been a dishonest man. With all his shortcomings his personal integrity was pure and unquestioned. He died poor, but who will say that he was not wiser than those who in his position, became rich at the expense of their integrity? He had enough while he lived to keep the wolf from the door, and his children will never be called upon to defend his reputation.

THERE is a red hot campaign going on in the Cherokee Nation over the Election of a chief, or in other words a Governor, which will come off early in August. Charges of the grossest corruption, swindling and conspiracy are freely made by the supporters of each candidate against the other, and the affairs of the Indian Territory for years back are being exposed by the opposing factions. Riots and other disturbances of the peace are of frequent occurrence and a good deal of blood has been spilled involving the loss of several lives. This sort of a political campaign entirely disposes of the assertion that Indians cannot be civilized, and amounts to a conclusive argument in favor of making them full fledged citizens.

JOSEPH M. WHITE, late cashier of the Philadelphia *Times*, is a man of unlimited cheek. He has been stealing money from his employers ever since 1876 and continued to steal until he was detected a couple of weeks ago and arrested. An expert was employed to investigate his accounts and everywhere he goes White is accompanied by a detective. His employers think the embezzlement will amount to $15,000 and perhaps to 20,000. White displays an utter indifference in regard to his exposure and downfall—thinks he has not done anything wrong and claims that he ought to be paid his regular salary for helping the expert to unravel his accounts. Could any rogue add insult to injury with more coolness than this?

WHETHER President Cleveland, says the Philadelphia *Record*, be "more popular than his party" is a question that could not be satisfactorily settled by a New England debating society. But it is certain that the Democratic party is a very popular as well as a populous institution. At a modest estimate it comprises at least one-half of the voting millions of the United States. If Mr. Cleveland shall be re-elected he will be chosen as the representative of the best sentiments and tendencies of this great National Democratic organization. Without this mighty political motive power Mr. Cleveland would not amount to much as a political factor even with the valuable aid of our esteemed friends the Independent Republicans. It is not by disparaging the great Democratic party that the political fortunes of President Cleveland are to be promoted.

As was clearly foreshadowed the Democratic State Convention of Ohio which met at Cleveland last week, nominated Thomas E. Powell for Governor. The Democrats of that State appear to be in good fighting shape and avow their determination to make an aggressive and vigorous campaign, such a one at least will deserve victory if it does not actually achieve it. Their candidate for Governor is represented to be a man of ability, of unimpeachable character and a ready and accomplished stump speaker. He is the son of a Welshman, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, forty-three years ago, is a lawyer and resides in Columbus, the seat of the State Government. Foraker, the present Governor, was renominated by the Republican State Convention which met at Toledo on Wednesday last. The the election for Governor in Ohio will take place this year in November and not on the second Tuesday in October as it did formerly.

THE St. Louis committee—not alone St. Louis, but representing all parts of Missouri—had an interview with President Cleveland on Monday last, and through Mayor Francis extended an oral and formal written invitation for the President and Mrs. Cleveland to visit St. Louis for the week commencing October 24. The address of the mayor was decidedly enthusiastic; and had a mild reference to the former invitation and the President's declination. "This invitation," said the mayor, "emanates from the people, your sovereign and ours, and not from any organization, civil or military, political or religious. It is the spontaneous outburst of a community that never suffers its reputation for hospitality to be aspersed. It is a vigorous and feeling protest from a generous host against the absolute declination of a distinguished guest to be a central figure of an invited company."

MR. Cleveland in a few words expressed his desire to visit the West, and indicated his appreciation of the tendered hospitalities. He accepted the invitation, subject to arrangements as to time that will not conflict with his long promised visit to Atlanta early in October.

The St. Louis fair opens on Monday, October 2d, and the President is engaged to leave Washington for Atlanta on Sunday, October 16th, arriving there on Monday night, the 17th, and spending Tuesday and Wednesday at Atlanta. Between his arrival in St. Louis and departure from Washington for the South, there will be ample time to do the Northwest in a hurried way. On September 17th, he will be in Philadelphia to attend the centennial of the constitution.

JOHN SHERMAN don't believe in the wholesome political maxim that "the office ought to seek the man and not the man the office." He has wanted to be the Republican candidate for President ever since 1876 and is making the greatest effort of his life to make his nomination sure at the National Convention next year. Last week he got his friends in Richland county, Ohio, where he lives, to elect him a delegate to the State Convention which met at Toledo on Wednesday last, in order that he may engineer through that body a resolution declaring himself to be the choice of the Republicans of that State for President. We cannot tell as we write this whether he succeeded in his purpose or not, but we presume he did, although the friends of Blaine were outspoken in their opposition to Sherman's scheme and threatened to oppose it. It is the first time in the history of this country so far as we remember, that a candidate for the Presidential nomination has stooped so low as to crawl into a State Convention for the purpose of promoting his own political fortunes. It is entirely without a parallel. What would be thought of Cleveland if he were to enter the New York Convention next year as a delegate from Buffalo and undertake to control it in favor of his own renomination? What a howl of indignation would go up from the Republican press. Sherman and Cleveland, however, were cast in very different moulds.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION which has been holding its sessions at Atlantic City, decided on Monday that it would continue to sit there until the 5th of August, next Friday, and then adjourn to meet at Cresson Springs on August 18, at 11 o'clock. The original mistake of the commission was in going to Atlantic City to perform its work, and it blunders now when it proposes to go from there to Cresson instead of to Harrisburg. Mr. Niles, ex-Auditor General, was very emphatic in his statement to the Commission two weeks ago that its proper place of meeting was at Harrisburg. The reasons for this are apparent and will readily suggest themselves to every one who will give the matter a moments reflection. The Commission is clothed with a most important duty, one that intimately affects the people of the whole State, and Harrisburg is peculiarly the place where it should be performed. Cresson is preferable to Atlantic City as a place for the Commission to meet, simply because it is much more quiet and is not visited by such large numbers of people as daily make their way to the sea side resort, but a summer resort any where is the last place for a Commission to meet for the purpose of performing a serious and important duty.

ON Saturday last the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after a conference with Irish officials, civil and military, issued a proclamation putting thirty-one of the thirty-two counties in Ireland under the operations of the Crimes or Coercion Act lately passed by the British Parliament. Antrim county alone was not embraced in the Proclamation as first issued, but it was included immediately afterwards. This Proclamation virtually puts all Ireland under martial law and sweeps away all the safeguards and securities of the common law. Trial by Jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of speech and of the press, all are to be held at the whim or caprice of the willing tools employed by the Government to execute its will. And this too in the year of that brilliant mockery the Queen's Jubilee. The attempt to carry out this infamous Coercion measure in Ireland will work the speedy downfall of the present Tory Ministry.

SIMON CAMERON who arrived at Liverpool last Friday in good health went to Stratford-on-Avon, the birth place of Shakespeare, on Saturday, and stood at William's tomb. Having performed this pilgrimage he and his party, consisting of Col. James Duffy, of Lancaster county and Larry Jerome, of New York, both of whom are enthusiastic admirers of Shakespear, turned their faces towards London where they arrived on Monday. They will remain in that city for some time and then cross over to Germany to pay their respects to Bismarck, the "man of iron." Paris will then be visited and after that Scotland and Ireland.

MRS. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was 23 years old on Thursday of last week.

Tuttle Vivisected.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes (July 18) from St. Louis as follows:

When Mr. J. M. Tuttle, of Iowa, came to St. Louis and insulted the President of the United States he accomplished three things: He placed the Grand Army in a humiliating position; he disgusted every fair-minded man in the country, and he gained a national notoriety.

There are two pieces of most promising real estate in this city, valued at $100,000, that General Tuttle, it is said, made a gallant dash for in 1864, and of which he has not yet come into possession. In that year General Tuttle was made a Brigadier in the United States Army and placed in command of the Vicksburg post. At the same time Judge R. S. Hart, then of St. Louis, was United States Treasury agent and customs officer at the same port, and Captain D. V. Johnson, of the United States Navy, was in command of the river fleet. These three gentlemen had an encounter during the year, the result of which was that Judge Hart was arrested and deprived of more than $100,000, while General Tuttle was permitted to resign.

The third party to the affair, Captain Johnson, is now a highly respected citizen of St. Louis. He furnishes the following account of the facts leading up to General Tuttle's resignation:

David S. Servis, of Mississippi, a cotton planter, had 200 bales of cotton which he wished to ship to New Orleans for sale because, as he said, he had to have $100,000 to meet a marriage obligation he had with his wife. He came to me about it, and I advised him to go ahead and ship it, as he could then get $1.25 per pound for it. I also suggested that he send to Judge Winchester, who would procure a permit for him to get his goods through the lines, and I then would approve the permit to make it good.

When the next boat came along the cotton was loaded on it and started for its destination. Mrs. Servis, wife of the owner, and her children concluded to go on the same boat to New Orleans to do some shopping, expecting to get money out of the cotton sale. When the boat got to Natchez the cotton was seized, hauled up on the hill, and put into cotton sheds. I heard nothing of the seizure until some days later, when Mrs. Servis, who had returned, came to see me about it. She told me that it had been seized, and as she would have no money when she got to New Orleans she had been obliged to come back.

As soon as I heard Mrs. Servis' story I knew that something was wrong, so I started for Natchez myself, taking the lady and her children on the boat with me as far as their home, an island plantation. The further along I got the more puzzled I was to know who would dare to seize the cotton over my signature. I was fearful that I had made some mistake, and that the authorities knew more about it than I did and had stopped the goods. I was afraid I had been derelict in my duty, and I, who was already burdened with a great deal of responsibility, was uneasy and nervous about the matter.

As soon as I landed I went to Judge Hart and asked why he had taken that cotton. He said he had nothing to do with it, but that Tuttle had taken it. I went to Tuttle, and he denied having had anything to do with the seizure, and accused Hart of having done it. I then made up my mind that there was something crooked about the affair and determined to know just what it was. After leaving Tuttle a gentleman stopped me on the street and said there was a man on the outskirts of the city who wanted to see me immediately. So I went to the point designated, and there was Servis. He had in some way got through the lines, and I learned that he had paid toll to get in, too, as the rules were very severe at the time, and he would not have got through without putting his hand behind him.

Of course Servis was in a great stew, as almost any man would have been at the prospect of losing $100,000 worth of cotton, and I felt that I was somewhat to blame for advising him to ship. Feeling as I did about it, I went to Tuttle and told him he would have to give up that cotton or I would know the reason why. He then produced a lot of written charges against Servis which I had occasion to know were false, and I believed they were drummed up for the occasion, as I know that a great deal of that kind of business was going on at that place at that time. I can tell you I was mad, and I told General Tuttle in not very choice language what I thought of the scheme. He then released the cotton, and it was allowed to go through. It was sold, and brought Mrs. Servis something more than $100,000, all of which she invested in real estate in St. Louis, $50,000 going to purchase the mercantile house now occupied by C. D. Chase &Co., at No. 914 North Main street, and the balance she put into suburban property. She still owns both places.

The department of both Tuttle and Hart was so infamous that I reported the matter to General McArthur, Tuttle's superior officer, who began an investigation. The investigation went so far that Hart was arrested, and moneys amounting to over $100,000, which had accumulated in sixty days, were restored to the owners, and Tuttle's resignation was accepted. That was the end of Tuttle's war career. He disappeared, and I had never heard of him until this Grand Army of the Republic controversy was started.

Justice to the South.

With the Hayes administration a better policy began to prevail at Washington. A Southern man having been made a member of the Hayes Cabinet, and the Southern State Governments having been turned over to their respective peoples, the South was made to feel that its rights under the Government were at length to be recognized. The effect was magical. The Southern people, inspired with hope, went to work with new vigor to rebuild their ruined homes, improve their farms, increase and diversify their crops, open mines and construct railroads. Their reanimated activity and enterprise at once created a demand for Northern iron and other wares, which, according to our best economists, started the great boom of the census year. There are many indications that the reconciliation of the masses of the people of the two sections—if they were ever really estranged—is more complete to-day than ever before. The reunion at Gettysburg is evidence of the prevailing unity of sentiment, and the lesson it teaches is emphasized by the courtesies extended by associations of veterans to each other on various recent occasions. Only the pestiferous politician raises a discordant voice. His power to foment sectional strife has been greatly on the decline, however, ever since 1870, and in a few years more it will have reached the vanishing point.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affection of throat, chest, or lungs, are especially requested to call at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1.

Alfred Krupp.

The news of the of the death of the proprietor of the great Krupp steel works, at Essen, Prussia, has just been cabled to this country. On July 14, at his villa near Essen, Alfred Krupp breathed his last. He has been aptly classed with Bismarck and Moltke as the third of Germany's warriors, as his cannon did such fearful execution in so many battles for the fatherland.

Though it was in Alfred's hands that the works attained their great magnitude, he was not their founder. His father, Friederich Krupp, was born in 1787, and was proprietor of a small "hammer forge" driven by water power, and situated near the present Essen. In 1816 he moved to Essen, and on a locality in the center of the present works erected his modest shop. Here he remained to the day of his death, executing a variety of small work in steel. The works were of the smallest scale. The age of steel had not yet come. Four years before he moved to Essen, his eldest son was born. On April 26, 1812, Alfred Krupp first saw the light. On October 26, 1826, his father died.

The works were placed in charge of Alfred, who conducted them for his mother Theresa. For many years his younger brother Hermann worked as a workman in the forge. The growth of the business was very slow, and long before it attained any size, the brother Hermann left it and entered upon another line of work. On February 24, 1848, the firm was given the name of "Friederich Krupp," in honor of the founder of the Essen works.

The growth of the works became more rapid as steel was more widely used. In 1851, Krupp was already in the front ranks of the world's steel producers. He sent to London world's fair of that year a great block of steel, the largest that up to that time had ever been produced. Agricultural and engineering appliances received most of Krupp's attention until the manufacture of steel cannon was undertaken by him. In the Paris exposition of 1867 a prize was awarded him for his cannon, that four years later were to be a powerful factor in bringing about the conclusion of the Franco-German war. He was one of the early advocates of steel guns, and at an early period saw that the successful breech-loading cannon was to be the gun of the future. The size of his pieces increased year by year. He maintained a hot rivalry with Sir William Armstrong in the production of the largest and most powerful gun. With the exception of England and the United States, almost all of the principal countries bought cannon at Essen. The more peaceful branches of his business were not neglected, as massive steel forgings of all kinds of axles, crank shafts, locomotive tires, and the like were and are made in vast quantity at Essen. In 1864, at the conclusion of the Danish war, letters of nobility were offered him by the King of Prussia, but he refused them.

The works, and incidentally the town of Essen, had grown with unprecedented rapidity. The economic triumphs of his life, in developing such an establishment, are perhaps the greatest, exceeding in their beneficial aspect his metallurgical exploits. His father's works, it is said, began with two workmen. In 1860, 1,764 hands were in Alfred Krupp's employ. In 1870, 7,084 men were on his rolls. To-day, including the works, blast furnaces, and mines, nearly 20,000 workmen, representing with their families, as it is computed, about 66,000 souls, are maintained by the Essen works and dependencies. The establishment is classified by sections; 1, the factory at Essen; 2, three coal mines at Essen and Buchum; 3, five hundred and forty-seven iron mines in Germany; 4, several iron mines in Spain north of Bilboa; 5, the blast furnaces, in 1885 eleven in number; 6, a range for trial of artillery at Meppen; 7, other smaller ranges; 8, four steamers for marine transport; making eight sections into which the business is divided.

The management of the works is in the hands of a syndicate of the owners, who consult with Friederich Alfred, the only son of the late proprietor, as to the more practical details of the work.

The town of Essen now numbers nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants. Outside of the city limits a great portion of the employes have their homes, lodgings to the number of four thousand being owned by the firm.—*Scientific American.*

Make it Blue Throughout.

The City Marshal of Bangor, Me., has forbidden the druggists of that town to sell soda water or cigars on Sunday. The druggists consequently shut up their stores on that day, refusing even to put up physicians' prescriptions.

This is the logical outcome of the attempt of the meddlesome people of that State to regulate the habits and conduct of the entire community according to the old Puritanical spirit. The old Puritans were not averse to grog, but, as has been wittily said, they wished for "freedom to worship God in their own way and to oblige every one else to conform to it." Their descendants have been compelled by the spirit of the age to be more tolerant in matters of religious belief, but they wish to prescribe what other people shall drink and how they shall comport themselves on the first day of the week.

In order to make Maine a real paradise of the Puritans, the idea underlying their crusade should be given full swing. Let the State be made "blue" throughout. To the hypocrisy and sham of Prohibition and the interdiction of harmless and needful traffic on Sunday certain directory statutes should be added. Let everybody be compelled to go to church on Sunday under severe pains and penalties for disobedience. To forbid the sale of Sunday papers is not enough. A course of reading, including Fox's "Book of Martyrs" and the major and minor catechisms, should be laid out. Everybody should be required to go to bed at 9 o'clock—late hours beget deviltry—and, to make the "reform" complete and permanent, no ticket except the Republican should be permitted at the polls. Democracy, according to the Maine organs, is disloyalty. It should be inhibited. The sale of soda water and cigars having been stopped, a cerulean tint of the deepest dye should be given to the whole State.—*N. Y. World.*

Veteran Soldiers in Office

Old soldiers will no doubt be pleased to read a comparison of the number of veterans of the Union employed under the administrations of Arthur and Cleveland, respectively, in the interior department, now in the hands of that eminent "rebel brigadier," Mr. Lamar. An examination of the official registers of the department, published October 1, 1884, the one issued during President Authur's administration, and that of Feburay 1, 1887, the last one issued during President Cleveland's administration shows the total number of Union soldiers and sailors employed to be as follows: Veterans employed October 2, 1884, 770; veterans employed February 1, 1887, 834; increase on latter date, 64. The total number of employes in the department is 3 600, probably smaller than it was in 1884, so that the percentage of veterans now employed under the ex Confederate Lamar may be found to be considerably greater than the precentage of veterans employed under Arthur.

PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR, of the Mormon Church, is reported to be lying at the point of death in his hiding-place in Salt Lake City.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—At a picnic at Danville, Ill., Miss Maggie Lingenfelter won a dress pattern prize by harnessing a horse and hitching him to a buggy in less than two minutes.

—In the same pew in a church at Des Moines, Ia., sit each Sabbath day two women, one of whom is the widow of four ministers, the other the widow of three ministers.

—Frederick K Dorne, aged 18 years, was arrested at Chicago on Sunday upon the charge of having chloroformed and robbed a lady of $1,000 at Saratoga, N. Y., while serving her with water from Congress Spring.

—Melchoir Werner, of Dubuque, Iowa, who is now in his 95th year, and who was with Napoleon in the Waterloo, Leipsic and Russian campaigns, is among those recently awarded a pension under the Mexican pension act.

—Wooden shoes for children have been introduced with success in London. They are so cheap that they cannot be pawned as leather shoes frequently are by the parents of many poor children to whom they are given by charitable people.

—A gypsy horse trader named Meetz and his wife, who had in their possession a lad of 6 or 7 years named Anthony Carmody, who had been missing from his home at Lincoln, Ill., since Sunday of last week, were arrested last Friday at Bloomington, Ill.

—Mrs. Robert McGee of Paris, Mo., was bitten on the cheek by a spider the other evening. Her face began swelling, and then her neck and back. Physicians were called, and there are hopes that she will recover, but she is still in a critical condition.

—Carrie M. Ahl is the wonder of Georgia. She lives 10 miles from Baxley, is 10 years old, and weighs 180 pounds. She weighed at the age of 7 years 140 pounds. She is no taller than children usually at her age. Persons who have seen her say that she is as broad as she is long.

—A shutter was blown against the head of John Sims, at Servia, Ind., during a cyclone early last week, and though he quickly recovered otherwise grom the effects of the blow, he has lost the power of speech in consequence of it. His other faculties, it is stated, are not in the least impaired.

—While cutting oats last Saturday near Oakland, Ill., a farmer named Johnson was fatally bitten by a rattlesnake. He ran into a large nest of the snakes and succeeded in killing fourteen of them before he was bitten. Other parties who came to his assistance succeeded in killing eleven more.

—A turtle was found in 1854 south of York, Pa., by several parties, who marked it "L. K." In 1877 it was found again, and a few days ago the same old turtle was found on the farm of Mr. J. F. Rohrbach, south of York. When found and marked in 1854 the turtle was as large as it is now.

—Mrs. S. A. Crane, of St. Joseph, Mo., sat in her window in the fourth story of her house the other night in order to get a breath of fresh air. She dropped asleep and fell out of the window, and when picked up from the ground, seventy feet below, was found to have sustained no more serious injury than the breaking of one of her toes.

—Frank Ives, aged 20, while sitting with a party of young friends at a window in the third story of the Teachout Building, at Des Moines, on Sunday playfully threatened to fall backward to scare the girls present. Finally he said: "Now I am going, sure," lost his balance, fell through an awning to the pavement, and broke his neck. He died instantly.

—It is related that a Virginia preacher who believes in prayer met a bear in the woods the other day, and instead of putting his remedy into effect he jumped from a bluff into Cheat river and swam half a mile. It wasn't that he lost faith in prayer that he did this, but he probably thought that he could pray to better advantage and more intelligibly if there was a safe distance between himself and bruin.

—A shark 20 feet long was found stranded on the beach at Savin Rock, New Haven, the other morning. There was a high tide and the wind blew a gale the night previous, and it is supposed that the shark was dashed up high on the rock and was unable to get back into the water. It was captured after a hard struggle. Hundreds of people bathe daily on the beach near where the shark was captured.

—The proprietor of a hotel at North Branch, Mich., owns a useful dog. In the morning he takes a bell in his mouth and rings at every door along the hall, and should some sleepy guest fail to reply he bangs the bell against the door until he gets a response. At noon he takes the bell through the village to notify the boarders that it is time to eat, and whenever he comes across a boarder he will not cease ringing until he hears the "All right Turk," for which he is waiting.

—Philip Hensen, of Corinth, Miss., has probably the longest beard of any male biped in the world. Hensen is a man sixty years of age, six feet two inches tall, and when he stands erect his beard touches the ground. It has not been cut for eleven years and is still growing. Hensen is a Southerner by birth, but served the Union cause during the war. He furnished the Federal armies with invaluable information, and won the high regard of many prominent Union Generals.

—One night recently two ladies of Americus, Georgia, were thrown into a state of the wildest terror by the sound of heavy footfall in their room. Finally the supposed burglar entered into a large closet, and the ladies escaped from the room and alarmed the house. A number of heavily-armed men came to the rescue, and the bravest of them finally opened the door of the closet, when there was disclosed to view, not a burglar, but a pet calf, which had the freedom of the grounds, quietly munching some starched clothes.

—Rev. Father Adrian Rouquette, the famous missionary of the Choctaws, died on Friday last in New Orleans, aged seventy-four years. He was born in New Orleans, completed his studies in Philadelphia, and was ordained priest by Archbishop Blanc, in New Orleans nearly forty years ago. He labored for the evangelization of the Indians in Louisiana, and was pastor of the Choctaw church in St. Tammany parish. Father Rouquette, beside the classical languages, possessed a thorough knowledge of French, English, Italian, Spanish and Choctaw.

—A few days ago an engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio road, while running from Peerless to Marengo, observed a large black object lying near the track, somewhere near Culver's Woods. On nearing the object it moved to one side, raising its head as high as the tender. The engineer saw that it was a large snake, but could not tell its length. Arriving at Marengo he spread the news, and soon a great many were on the chase. The snake was pursued for several days. Its track could be plainly seen in many places. Through the meadows it broke down the grass, leaving a trail; in crossing the road it would spread the dust, making a track eight inches wide. The monster was finally seen about three miles west of Sparta, O., and killed by Dave Hunt, of Bloomfield, by being shot in the head. The snake measured 17 feet 2 inches in length.

—Axey Cherry, a colored child, twelve years old, has been sentenced to be hanged in Barnwell county, S. C., for murdering an infant. It was a horrible murder, and was effected by forcing concentrated lye down the baby's throat. Still, the enlightened thought and judgment of the world will hardly accept the assumption that a child twelve years old can attain a sufficient degree of moral responsibility to merit the death penalty for the commission of any crime.

—Joseph Ellison, of Toronto, took his two little boys out in a small boat the other evening, and one hundred yards from the dock one of the boys fell overboard. Ellison, a poor swimmer, at once jumped in after him, and grasped the boy, who clung to his neck, dragging him down. The father shouted for help, but the persons on the dock thought that he was teaching his child to swim. Finally a boat put out, and as it drew near, Ellison, completely exhausted, pushed his boy away from him, and gasping "Save the boy! Never mind me!" sank to the bottom and was drowned. The boy was saved.

—Reports received by the United States hydrographic office at Washington, indicate that this summer an unusually large number of icebergs have drifted very much further to the southward than they usually do. In the past six weeks more than forty have been reported. Capt. Baker, of the Rotterdam steamer W. A. Scholten, mentions passing one on his last trip westward that was fifty feet above the water, and that must have covered many acres at its base. Only one-eighth of a berg is above the sea, and from this the entire size can be readily calculated. Many other captains have seen large icebergs in southern latitudes.

—The *Farm Journal* says: "A 2 years old, colt sheds two centre nippers; at 3 years old, colt sheds adjoining teeth; at 4 years old, colt sheds outer or corner teeth; at 5 years old, bridle tooth is up; at 6 years old, cups leave two centre teeth below; at 7 years old, cup leave adjoining teeth; at 8 years old, cup leave two centre nippers; at 10 years old, cups leave adjoining teeth; at 11 years old, cups leave corner upper teeth; at 12 years or past, groove in inside of the bridle tooth disappears in horse. Mares very seldom have them. When they do no criterion to be guided by."

—The completion of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad by the switchback over the Cascades is said to be the most marvelous piece of railroad engineering in the country. Its extent is but 13 miles and the cost $350,000. The cost of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific will reach $8,000 000. The maximum grade on the "switchback" is 296 feet to the mile. Two decaped engines, weighing 125 tons each, are used on each train, one on each end of six cars. One of these is ample to draw the train, but two are used for fear of an accident by the uncoupling of the train or otherwise. It is estimated that from 35 to 50 freight cars can be handled each way ouer the "switchback" in 24 hours.

—The people of the northern section of Greenville county, S. C., are greatly excited over the flight of Mrs. Jewell, a handsome and accomplished woman, about thirty years old, and the wife of William Jewell, a highly respectable, well-to-do farmer, with a negro named William Williams, who lived near by. Last Tuesday week a note written by Mrs. Jewell to her dusky infatuator was intercepted by interested parties. In it the erring wife told Williams that she would go with him wherever he said, and would be faithful to him always. This aroused the anger of the community, and on Thursday night about forty white men started to lynch the negro, but he had fled with the woman.

—A farmer named Coonrad, who was in jail at Nelson, Neb., for the murder on Thursday last of another farmer named Henry Sallen, was taken out by 100 men one day last week, and hanged on a bridge near the city. Sallen had just sold a load of hogs for $50 and Coonrad saw him draw the money. He asked Sallen if he could ride out home with him. Sallen consented and the two men left together. Two hours later Sallen's body was found lying by the roadside about two miles west of the town. Suspicion at once fell on Coonrad. The sheriff, accompanied by a number of citizens went to the house, where they found him in a clean suit of clothes, while at the back of the house his wife was discovered washing blood out of a shirt.

—Anton Hinderman, of Elizabeth, N. J., goes up every year to Pike county, Pa., to live in a hut and hunt rattlesnakes. He catches from five to ten every day in the summer, his chief income being derived from the oil, which he fries out and sells for $1 or $2 an ounce, according to the fluctuations of the market. He does not use fire in extracting the oil, because he believes that it will spoil it. He says the snakes must be hung in the sun and allowed to dry out slowly in its fierce rays, while the oil drips from their tails into wide-mouthed bottles that suspended to them. A large snake yields several ounces of oil, and it is a very small snake that will not fill an ounce vial with the greenish oil which is reputed to be a sovereign cure for rheumatism and kindred complaints.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

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—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
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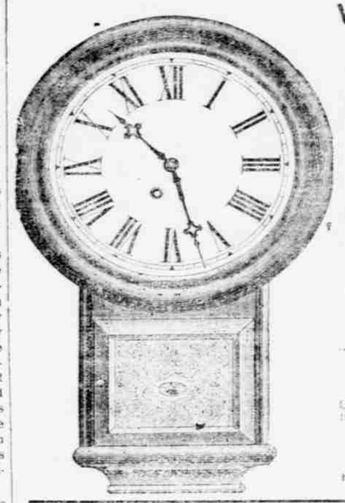

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Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches, In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 58 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 90 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect safety. The only satisfactory safe rifle with tip magazine. Price reduced. BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 50. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $10.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots; these fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire score of shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

PROF. SEMINAL PASTILLES
A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses in Urine or Stool, Involuntary Discharges, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either Sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by Self-Abuse, Over-Indulgence, Errors of Youth, or any cause. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. To cure any case with our Guarantee. We will send six boxes, with our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by our Agency. Sold by druggists everywhere. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to
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Money Received on Depsit,
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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Secretary of the School Board of Allegheny Township, for the erection of a
New School House,
on land of Adam Hammond in said Township until SATURDAY, JULY 23rd 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Plans and specifications the same as the Headley School, except the new building is to be weatherboarded with good dry Hemlock siding, and a ridder is to be put under the sleepers the entire length of the building, and a battment or post under the centre of the girder. No seats to be put in the building by the contractor, and the material of the whole to be good dry lumber, and No. One shingles. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The building to be well painted inside and out, and all to be finished in a good workmanlike manner by the 15th of October, 1887. The contractor to have the old school building on the site of the new building.
By order of the Board.
W. A. H. LITTLE, Sec'y.
Allegheny Twp., June 17, 1887.-4w.

LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Cambria county, at their office, in Ebensburg, Pa., until One o'clock, p. m., June 27th 1887, for constructing abutments with wing-walls, and an Iron Bridge to be erected across Chest Creek at Eckenrode's Mill, between Carroll and Allegheny Townships. The length of bridge to be 104 feet with a 14 foot roadway. Plans and specifications of abutments can be seen at the Commissioners' Office.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Commissioners.
Attest,
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Ebensburg, June 17, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness.
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects It is gentle in its action. It is palateable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

FOR THE BLOOD
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not Injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.
DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."
DR. B. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."
MR. WM. BYRD, 2639 Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier."
MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building to the S. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first door), Main street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [apr 14-'87

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, SLAY and One Pair, Boiler and Shingle Mills. Second-hand engines and boilers for sale. Engraving, repairing and machinery supplied. Address A. J. CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan 22-'87

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JULY 29, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. John A. O'Hara moved into his new house on Monday.

—The peach crop in Indiana county will be larger than for years.

—The berry crop this year owing to the long drouth, is a failure.

—Mr. Henry J. Hopple, of Barr township, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—Messrs. D. G. Myers and M. D. Will, of Ashville, were visitors to our town on Monday.

—Miss Rebecca Rhodes, of Lancaster, is the guest of Miss Charlotta Collins, of this place.

—Ex-Sheriff D. A. Luther, of Carroll township, was taking a look at our town on Monday.

—Mr. Jefferson Evans and wife, of South Fork, spent Sunday with Mr. Evans' parents in this place.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davison's for which the highest market price will be paid.

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. John Murphy, who offers for sale a very desirable farm.

—Messrs. A. V. Barker and M. D. Kittell, Esqs., and Mr. F. H. Barker and family, who have been taking a look at the great west for some time past, returned home last week.

—The Ebensburg Cornet Band will hold a picnic on Friday August 12th. The band is deserving of the support of the people and everybody should attend and make it a success.

—Mr. Richard Pryce, youngest son of Mr. Samuel D. Pryce who removed from this place to Iowa about twenty-seven years ago, is paying a visit to friends in this neighborhood.

—While Mr. George Coffroth, of Somerset, son of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, was taking in Forepaugh's show at Johnstown, on Friday last, pickpockets relieved him of his gold watch valued at $125.

—The County Commissioners of Bedford county have appointed Deputy Treasurer J. Frank Minnich to the place of county treasurer to fill vacancy caused by the death of Treasurer Henderson.

—It is reported that the Portage iron company propose to build a large hotel in Duncansville, Blair county, this summer to be used hereafter as a summer resort and for the general travelling public.

—Joseph Farabaugh, photographer, of Carrolltown, is now at Loretto, to remain for a month or so for the accommodation of parties wishing to have pictures taken. He prefers to have all who can, call in the forenoon.

—John Murray, of Ebensburg, who has been working for some time at the Johnson Steel Street Rail Company, departed on Monday night toward Tennessee. He will stop for a short time in Pittsburg.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—James Dougherty, a tramp a aged, about twenty-five, whose home was in Philadelphia, on Saturday last had both his legs cut off by the cars about three miles west of Johnstown. He was taken to New Florence where he died the same evening.

—The following persons can each receive a letter by calling at the Ebensburg post-office: Miss Annie G. Fulton, Miss Jennie Scanlan, Miss Maggie Cole, Mr. Alvin Long, Mr. E. B. Crowell, Mr. I. N. Wissinger, Mr. L. H. McGary, Mr. Jackson Durbin and John E. Jones.

—A collision between two locomotives occurred in the yard at Altoona on Tuesday last. The engineers and firemen from both engines jumped in time to save themselves but the locomotives were badly wrecked. Robert Patterson, one of the firemen, had his ankle badly sprained.

—Forepaugh's show only gave one exhibition at Johnstown on Friday last. The train carrying the show was detained at Huntingdon by a railroad wreck and did not reach Johnstown in time to get ready for the afternoon performance. The receipts for the one exhibition amounted to $4,300.

—Miss Daisy Henry, of Ebensburg, will enter the order of Sisters of Mercy at Pittsburg in a few days. The young lady is a niece of Rev. Father Kittell, of Hollidaysburg, and M. D. Kittell Esq., of Ebensburg, and also of Sister Bernardine, Mother Superior, of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg.—*Altoona Times.*

—Frank Moorhead, a ten-year-old son of the editor of the Indiana *Progress*, fell from a window of the Court House in that place, on Thursday morning of last week, and alighting on a pile of bricks sustained some severe cuts and bruises; but strange to say no bones were broken. He fell about twenty feet.

—The postoffice at Bellwood, Blair county, was entered and robbed on Sunday morning. The safe was blown open and thirteen registered packages and all the stamps in the office were stolen. The stamps were worth about $200. The blowing open of the safe made a loud report, but those who heard it had no idea of its cause.

—Dr. T. B. O'Neil, Oculist, of St. Louis, is stopping in town. The Doctor gives special attention to refractive abnormalities and persons necessitated to use spectacles from acquired or congenital causes, should call and have their eyes properly adjusted. The Doctor can be consulted at Dr Davison's office until Saturday evening July 30th

—Mrs. Rachael Heckman, of Conemaugh township, Somerset county, an aged widow woman, was robbed on Thursday of last week of about $500 in gold and silver coin. The thieves gained an entrance to her house while she was working in a field, by prying open the door which was not very securely fastened. The $500 taken represented the savings of a lifetime.

—When you visit Altoona drop into Messrs. McConnell & Saupp's clothing store, corner 11th avenue and 14th street. They are constantly receiving new goods and their display of seasonable clothing is well worth looking at. When you come to prices, they are away below any other clothing house in the city, and their goods can always be relied upon as being what they are represented.

—William Biffinger, who resides in Conemaugh borough and who deals in junk, was arrested on Thursday of last week at the instance of the Cambria Iron Company, charged with having in his possession a lot of lead pipe valued at several hundred dollars, belonging to the company. Biffinger claims to have purchased the pipe without knowing it to have been stolen and gave bail for his appearance.

—We clip the following seasonable recipe from an exchange: The egg is considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its excellent qualities to lessen the inflamation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transcient coating of these organs, to enable nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body. Two, or at the most three eggs a day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since egg is not merely medicine but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

ONE-PRICE HOUSE.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILK MITTS!

We will offer for the next few days a Special Bargain in Silk Mitts in all Desirable Shades. At 25c. what you will be asked 50 and 75c. elsewhere. At 37½c. what other stores ask 62½, 75, 87½ and $1 for. Of course those who come first will have the best range of styles and colors to select from. Therefore, don't miss the first opportunity.

WM. F. GABLE & CO., 1402 Eleventh Ave.

ONE-PRICE HOUSE.

—Col. John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, has been stopping for a day or two at the Blair House.

—The Knights of the Golden Eagle of Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Fayette will hold a picnic at Somerset on September 10th.

—Never go where you are not wanted. If a man wants you to go to his room he will invite you to do so, and if a merchant wants you to visit his place of business, he will invite you through the columns of your local paper. It is wrong to intrude on privacy; dont do it.—Ex

—On Tuesday afternoon the barn of Isaac Enyart, near Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, was struck by lightning and the building with most of its contents burned to the ground. All the stock was saved and some of the farm implements, but the whole of this year's crop was reduced to ashes. The loss will be $2,000; partially insured.

—The law prohibiting the killing of a calf before it has attained the proper age is very stringent. It provides "that any person who kills or causes to be killed with intent to sell the meat thereof for family use, a calf less than four weeks old, or knowingly sells or has in his possession such meat, with the intent to sell the same for such use to foreign market, shall be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not more than $300."

—A. D. Criste, Esq., of Munster, has been in town for several days canvassing for that valuable and interesting work "Sea and Land." The book is the result of many years' labor and research by the author and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter, describing the curious and wonderful things of nature, and the whole book is beautifully illustrated. Mr. Criste wants an agent in each township and those wishing employment should address him at Cresson, Pa.

—What appeared to be an immense swarm of bees hovered about the top of the dome of the court house for several hours on Saturday morning, says the Indiana *Messenger* of last week. It was finally concluded to hive them, but on approaching the top it was discovered that what was thought to be the bees was an immense body of flies of a species never before seen in that nighborhood. There were millions of them and they were abent the size of the honey bee. They were not hived.

—Mary A. Turbett, the widowed mother of brakman Robert Turbett, who, with conductors Baldwin and McCahan, was killed at the Duncannon bridge disaster in January, 1886, was on Wednesday of last week, in Huntingdon, awarded $2,500 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Mrs. Turbett had previously received $400 gratuity from the company. This being a test case as to the liability of the company, similar suits will be instituted by the widows of the other two victims.

—Daniel Crowley *alias* Daniel Luke, of New York, an *attachee* of Forepaugh's show, was struck by a freight train going east, at Johnstown on last Saturday morning and instantly killed. He was standing on the railroad watching a train going west when the train that killed him came along without his noticing it. He was thirty-five years of age and had adopted the name of Luke when he entered the theatrical profession as a minstrel. His remains were buried on Tuesday last at Johnstown after the arrival of the deceased's mother.

—A charter has been issued to the Cresson & Clearfield Coal Company, with the principal office at Frugality, Cambria county. The capital stock is $1,000,000. Following are the officers: President, John Dean, of Hollidaysburg; Vice President, J. C. Caldwell, of Frugality; Treasurer, George T. Bliss, No. 28 Nassau street, New York; Superintendent, F. L. Shallanburger, of Frugality. Paid-up capital—cash, $200,000; land, five thousand acres in one body, along Cresson & Clearfield Railroad, in Cambria county. Principal business manufacture and sale coke.

—About half past nine o'clock on last Friday night the barn of Jacob K. Stull, Esq., in Adams township, was struck by lightning, set on fire and burned to the ground. The barn contained all the summers harvest consisting of about fifty tons of hay and a lot of wheat and rye. The fire burned for about an hour and was plainly visable from this place, and gave rise to the rumor current on our streets on Saturday that the Club House at South Fork had burned down. The barn was insured in the Kittanning Company, but for what amount we did not learn.

—An important decision, of interest to all who reside in cities, towns or villages, was recently made at Lebanon by Judge Henderson. A man was indicted for an assault and battery on a neighbor because he claimed the early apples on the limbs of the tree overspreading the prosecutor's lot. Judge Henderson said that the owner of land is the owner of it from his line upward as far as he desires to make claim of it. This being the law the prosecutor had the right to the fruit on the branches extending over his lot. He might even have sawed them off. His decision is important at this particular time and is generally misunderstood by the people.

—As this is the roasting ear season the following indian method for preserving green corn on the cob may prove interesting to some of our readers: "When your corn is in good eating condition, pluck the ears and remove all the husks but the last layer next the corn, being careful not to expose any of the grains. Then tie a string tightly around the husk at the end where the silk is; then take one-half gallon of clean hickory ashes, put it in three or four gallons of water in a deep vessel, and while it is boiling, dip the corn into it slowly eight or ten times, holding by the string you have tied around it. Hang away in a dark, dry, place." Whenever you want roasting ears you will have them as fresh as when they came from the stalk. The Indians preserve hundreds of bushels in this way without a single failure.

—A team belonging to Mr. Joseph Brown, the liveryman, that had hauled a load of passengers to the depot in this place on Monday morning, while the driver was unloading some of the baggage, started off up the hill and took the road to Carrolltown. While going through town the team paid due respect to the ordinance that prohibits driving faster than a trot, but when they struck the grade going down Hughes' hill, a gentleman who met them says it was about the fastest traveling he ever saw, going as hard as they could run. When they reached the forks of the road they took the road to Nicktown and again turned off on the road to Mrs. Mary Powell's. They were caught near the farm of Jonathan Reese, nearly four miles from town, and strange to say, the only damage done was a spoke broken out of one of the wheels and a cushion lost off one of the seats of the carriage.

—Mrs. Dr. Plank and children are paying a visit to Mrs. Plank's mother, Mrs. Susan Roberts, of this place.

—Mrs. Dwight Jones, of Red Cloud, Nebraska, is on a visit to her father, Mr. John J. Evans, of this place.

—James M. Singer, Esq., of Jackson township, formerly a resident of this place, visited the town on Monday.

—A little three-year-old boy named Charlie Richardson, was scalded to death at Huntingdon on Monday last by falling into a tub of boiling water.

—Two children (twins) of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Leonard, of Bennington, aged six months died; one on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday of last week.

—Dick Debit, an Italian, quarreled with a fellow countryman named Daniel Ink at Coalport, Clearfield county, on last Friday evening and Debit cut Ink with a razor about the head and neck so badly that he died in a short time.

—Ebensburg claims to have two of the best base ball catchers in the county, but their catching is confined to the base ball alone, for they failed to *catch hers* when the railing broke down at Belmont last Saturday night.

—Huntington county has a horse thief who is only fourteen years of age. He was arrested in Lewistown a few days since with a horse in his possession, and he now languishes in the Huntington county jail, waiting the next term of court.

—Mr. F. H. Barker, chairman of the Republican County Committee has issued his call for the Republican County Convention to meet at the Opera House, in this place, on Monday, August the 15th. The delegate elections will be held on Saturday August 13th.

—On Friday last while a son of Lebbeus Baum, of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, had a horse at the watering trough giving it a drink the horse kicked the boy in the ribs, breaking three of them, he also kicked him on the head, knocking him insensible. The boy lay unconcious for hours and but little hopes were entertained for his recovery, but at last account he was a little better.—*Cherrytree Record.*

—The *Kittanning Times* says: Only one hundred and fifty half barrels, quarters and eighth kegs, and cases, containing two dozen bottles each of beer came to Kittanning on Saturday, July 2d, for the fourth. This did not include jugs and bottles of whiskey, or beer that came by freight. And yet some persons claim that there is a wonderful decrease in drinking in Kittanning. With instances like the above we fail to see it in that light.

—Captain W. B. Keeler, Aid de-Camp to General Lucius Fairchild, Commander-In-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has received orders to muster the following Posts in Cambria county, Post No. 556, at Ebensburg, August 2d and Post No. 557, at South Fork, July 29th. This will make seven Posts in this county, located as follows: Johnstown, Gallitzin, Glasgow, St. Augustine, Lilly's, Ebensburg, and South Fork, with a total membership of 531, over 300 of this number being members of Post No. 30, of Johnstown. The number of Posts in the Department of Pennsylvania will be 557, with a total membership of about 41,000.

—Three or four years ago Andrew Driver, at that time a resident of Johns town, swallowed a teaspoon. It caused him little or no inconvenience at the time, nor, indeed, until about a month ago, when he began to suffer violent pains in the abdomen and stomach. He went to Cincinnati, entered a hospital and stated his case. On last Sunday morning the physicians placed him under the influence of an anesthetic and, opening the abdomen a little below the naval, found the spoon imbedded among the intestines. It was removed, the intestines replaced and the wound sewed up. When last heard from the chances seemed to be in favor of Driver's recovery.

The Mexican Pension Acts.

The pension bureau is in daily receipt of a large number of letters from pensioners under the Mexican Pension Act of January 29, 1887, asking why payment does not date from the date of the passage of the Act. As a general answer to these inquiries, the Commissioner desires it stated that by the terms of the law payment can be made only from January 29, 1887, where the pensioner reached the age of sixty-two years on or prior to that date; and where the pensioner reached the age of sixty-two years subsequent to that date, payment will be made from that date and not from the date of the passage of the Act. Thus, if a pensioner were sixty-two years of age on March 1, 1886, he will be paid from January 29, 1887; if he was sixty-two years old on Mach 1, 1887, he will be paid from that date. This, of course, does not apply to applicants for pension on the ground of disability or dependence.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August gives evidence of an advance along the line. There is not a page that is not fresh, readable and attractive. Mrs. Croly has a leading article, "The Coming Woman." Kate Sanford a breezy letter from "Hill-top." There is a capital department of current events in "To-day and To-morrow," and some very pretty and original designs and suggestions in the "Fashion Department," which is greatly enlarged and has a letter by Jenny June. The stories and other literary features, particularly the poems are excellent. Address the Croly Publishing Co., Box, H. H. Philadelphia, Pa.

Juniata Valley Editorial Excursion.

The fourth annual excursion of the Juniata Valley Editorial association will take place during the fourth week in August. The objective point of the excursionists will be Erie, Pa. They will take Pacific express west on Tuesday morning August 23, arriving in Erie via Pittsburg about 6 o'clock the same evening. The party will "do" Erie and vicinity during the week, returning on the 26th or 27th. The excursion to Cleveland, Ohio, last year was a delightful one and it is expected that this one will be, if possible, even more enjoyable.

Ely's Cream Balm

was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to hay fever. Have been using it as directed since the 9th of August and have found it a specific for that much dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Baim is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.—F. E. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Items from Frugality.

FRUGALITY July 25th, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—The past week has been one of excessive heat, but on Friday and Saturday nights we were favored with heavy but much needed rains which have somewhat cooled the air and we breathe more easily, but notwithstanding the heat our young folks have been enjoying themselves.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Harry Van Ormer gave a grand ball, his large house being filled with young folks. Mr. McCulley's orchestra furnished the music and everything passed off nicely.

On Thursday night there was a party at Mrs. Geo. Gray's, this was a feast of good things, dancing was indulged in and it was very much enjoyed by all those present.

Mr. George Benn, of Coalport, is building a large dam across Clearfield creek, at this point, and will erect a large saw mill in the near future.

On Sunday last the Sunday school took a vote to decide whether they would hold a picnic or festival, the majority were in favor of a festival, which will be held in the near future.

An excursion train passed over the C. & C. Railroad on Saturday last, with two hundred people from Lilly Station, bound for Coalport where they intended to picnic for the day. The Gallitzin Cornet Band furnished the music for them.

Hon. John Dean, of Hollidaysburg and Mr. Rubens, of New York, were here on Saturday looking after the interests of the company.

Mr. John Hunter, a blind musician, of Jaynesville, and his sisters, were guests of Miss Carrie Dillen the past week, and enlivened our quiet town with choice vocal and instrumental music.

We think it all right for men and boys to go to the creek to bathe, but think they might select a place not quite so public, or else wait until after dark.

Peter Bourke took a flying trip to Cherry-tree to visit his children and friends.

B.

Railroad Hotels to be Disposed Of.

The use of dining cars on the principal through passenger trains has almost obviated the necessity for hotels along the principal railroads. In the early history of railroads they were an absolute necessity, but in these days of fast trains, when every minute is an important factor in making up a fast schedule, and with the improved methods adopted in feeding passengers while they travel, hotels have about outlived their usefulness.

The Keystone Hotel Company, which owns a large number of hotels along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including the Mountain House at Cresson, are about to abandon the general hotel business, dispose of their property in certain localities, and in those retained, such as the Logan House in Altoona, will only have lunch counters for the accommodation of those who do not wish to dine on trains. It is understood that the hotels at Bryn Mawr and Cresson have been offered for sale. They will, of course, be continued as summer resorts, but not under the auspices of the Hotel Company in case a sale is effected.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, July 27, 1887:

James McCauliff, Benwood, W. Va., and Mary M. Freidhoff, Morrellville.

Nicholas Anstatt and Agnes Smith, Gallitzin.

Celestine A. Farabaugh and Mary Rosena Phalon, Carrolltown.

James Kelly and Mary A. Warner, Johnstown.

James Kane, Cambria and Kate Lynn, Prospect.

William Eckenrod and Margaret Tomlinson, Allegheny township.

Stephen Wargard and Isabella Schoneski, Cambria.

Vincent A. Criste and Lillie A. McManamy, Lilly.

David N. Burgoon, East Conemaugh and Emma B. Orris, Paint township, Somerset county.

Frederick Frank and Lena Heckt, Johnstown.

Michael J. Wilson and Annie Mary Stevens, Gallitzin.

Valentine Melchok and Annie Zembar, Cambria.

Frank Newman and Tiney Rudell, Conemaugh.

Thomas Farren and Flora M. Young, South Fork.

FREEPORT, PA., July 4th, 1887.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I was absent one month in Pittsburg and upon my return, yesterday, I had a number of letters requesting me to collect the $100 bounty. Now, I have the books and papers of Company A., 11th Pennsylvania Reserves and can collect the $100 without trouble. Every man who belonged to Company A. or their heirs are entitled to the $100 excepting those who joined in 1862. The heirs are 1st widow, 2d children, 3d father and mother, 4th brothers and sisters. All officers and soldiers of any regiment who enlisted prior to July 22d, 1861 are entitled to this bounty. I can collect for them. J. C. BURKE.

July 15, 3t. Late Major 11th Pa. Res.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, of Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only fifty cents at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

A Reliable Port Wine.

Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, whose port grape wine has such a wide reputation, and which physicians prescribe so generally, was the first in this country to import port wine grape vines from the banks of the River Doura, in Portugal, where the finest old time ports were made and to plant vineyards of them in New Jersey. His port, burgundy and claret which are now the best wines to be had, have become a great favorite among the most fashionable New York, Philadelphia and Washington society. Druggists sell it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto,

Married.

ANSTEAD.—SMITH.—Married at the Catholic Church at Gallitzin, on Tuesday July 26th, 1887, by Rev. Father Boyle, Mr. Nicholas Anstead and Miss Agnes Smith, both of Gallitzin.

PLUNKETT.—KEEGAN.—Married at the Catholic Church at Gallitzin, on Tuesday July 26th, 1887, by Rev. Father Boyle, Mr. Patrick Plunkett and Miss Catharine Keegan, both of Gallitzin.

Obituary.

REES.—Died at his home in Johnstown on Thursday, July 21, 1887, Mr. Rees Rees aged 78 years.

REES.—Died at South Fork, on Sunday July 24th, 1887, Mr. Humphrey Rees, aged — years.

BRACKEN.—Died at her home in Gallitzin, on Saturday July 24th, 1887, Mrs. —— Bracken, wife of Michael Bracken, aged 48 years.

PARRISH.—Died at the residence of her mother, in Munster township, on Monday July 25th, 1887, Miss Celia Parrish, daughter of the late Peter Parrish, deceased, aged about 25 years.

MYERS.—Died at her residence in Washington township on Tuesday July 26th, 1887, Mrs. Anna Myers, aged about 60 years.

BURKE.—Died at the home of his father in Croyle township, July 18th, 1887, Lucien J. Burke, aged about 28 years.

The deceased was a very worthy young man possessed with the qualities belonging to a true man and a good christian. Honest, kind and truthful, he possessed the good will of all who knew him. His remains were followed to St. Bartholomew's churchyard by a large circle of friends and neighbors, where, after a Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McHugh, they were laid to rest. May he rest in peace.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE HON. R. L. JOHNSTON President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 47th Judicial District consisting of the County of Cambria, having issued his precept bearing date of the 17th day of June, A. D., 1887, to me directed, for holding a Special Court of Common Pleas and a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Ebensburg, for the County of Cambria, and to commence on the

Fifth Monday of August, being the 29th day of August, 1887,

and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said County of Cambria, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the second week, it being the first Monday of September, being the 5th day of September, 1887, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrance to do those things, which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or shall be in the Jail of Cambria county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Ebensburg, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1887, and the One Hundred and Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Margaret Kelly by her next friend Thos. McCabe vs. Peter Kelly. | IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 18, December Term, 1887. Subpoena in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To PETER KELLY, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Margaret Kelly, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you and the said Peter Kelly, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Foster W. Davis vs. Rachael Davis. | IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 39, March Term. Alias Subpoena in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To RACHAEL DAVIS, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Foster W. Davis, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, which he hath contracted with you the said Rachael Davis, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Eliza Lane by her next friend John Barclay vs. Frank C. Lane. | IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 2, March Term. 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To FRANK C. LANE, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have why your wife Eliza Lane, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Frank C. Lane, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alice Maloney by her next friend H. T. Beam vs. Thomas Maloney. | IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 5, Sept. Term, 1886. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

WE COMMAND YOU the said Thomas Maloney as we have heretofore commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you and be appear, in your proper person before our Judge at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for said County on the first Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Alice Maloney, and to show cause if any you have why the said Alice Maloney, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly, in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Courts, at Ebensburg, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest—JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

NOTICE!

To the and legal representatives of William J. McGuire, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of William J. McGuire, deceased, in the township of Clearfield, in the County of Cambria, on Friday, the 26th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,

July 22, 1887. 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased, in the borough of Lilly, in the County of Cambria, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,

July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.

SPECIAL TERM, Fifth Monday August, 1887.

Hipps & Lloyd.....vs Lantzey, et al.
Condron, et al.....vs. McDermitt, et al.
Blair.....vs. Griffith, et al.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., July 29, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Litzinger, late of Loretto borough, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

EUGENE LITZINGER,
B. W. LITZINGER,
Administrators.

Loretto, July 29, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration DE BONIS NON CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO on the Estate of John Campbell, late of Chest township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

THOMAS M. CRAVER.
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Campbell, dec'd.

St. Lawrence, Pa. July 29, 1887, 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County. Estate of D. M. PRINGLE, deceased.

And now, June 13th, on motion of F. J. O'Connor, Attorney for Estate, C. L. Dick appointed Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of William Cole Administrator. PER CURIAM.

I will sit for the purpose above appointment at my Office, in Alma Hall, Johnstown, Penna., on Thursday, August 18th 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. CHAS. L. DICK,

July 29, 1887. Auditor.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew McMullen, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Matthew McMullen, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,

July 22, 1887. 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Youngkin, deceased, in the township of Reade, in the County of Cambria, on Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,

July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about

90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,

having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three miles of the Bank of Carrolltown Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.

JOHN MURPHY.

July 29, 1887.

ORDINANCE

For the Government of the

BOROUGH OF ASHVILLE, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

CHAPTER I.—EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1.—No person or persons not a citizen of the borough, shall exhibit within the limits thereof any theatrical or dramatical entertainment, painting, sculpture, exhibition tricks, or any entertainment whatever for which money or other reward is demanded, without a license had and obtained from the Burgess, and countersigned by the Clerk, the price or tax to be charged and received by the Bureas, or in his absence or inability such other officer as he shall designate, shall be not less than 1 or more than 10 dollars, the precise amount shall be determined by the Burgess or officer designated by him to collect same.

CHAPTER II.—FINES AND FEES.

SECTION 1.—All fines and forfeitures under the provisions of the ordinance of the borough shall be received by a summary conviction before the Burgess; and in all cases of conviction, the party convicted shall be liable to pay, in addition to the fine or forfeiture, the legal fees or costs which shall have accrued in the case.

SECTION 2.—If any person shall refuse to pay any fine that may be duly imposed on him by the Burgess, then such person shall be committed to the borough lock-up for a period not exceeding the time prescribed by law; and such fines, fees and costs shall be collected by a due process of law.

SECTION 3.—All fees and costs of the Burgess and Policemen shall be the same as for Justice of the Peace and Constable of the borough of Ashville, in like cases.

SECTION 4.—If any person shall in any way interfere or obstruct an officer, or other person acting under the authority of the borough, in the discharge of his duty, or shall resist the enforcement of any ordinance or regulation of the borough, shall pay a fine of not less than 3 or more than 10 dollars.

CHAPTER III.—NUISANCES AND FAST DRIVING.

SECTION 1.—Every privy within the borough shall be made close and private, and shall be kept from nauseous and offensive smells to the neighborhood; and when any privy or vault shall become offensive, the same is hereby declared a public nuisance, and the owner, occupier or possessor of the same neglecting the correction or removal of same, after being notified by the Street Commissioner or other borough officer to do so, shall forfeit and pay to the borough from 1 to 5 dollars, and shall also forfeit and pay for every week the same is continued after said notice the further sum of 10 dollars.

SECTION 2.—Any person who shall keep, or suffer to remain on his premises or private property any carcass, garbage, offal, putrid meat, nauseous liquor, stagnant water, or any person casting the same on any lot or ground within the borough limits, or upon any street or alley therein, shall be guilty of maintaining or causing a nuisance, and shall be liable to a fine or not less than 1 or more than 10 dollars.

SECTION 3.—Any person who shall engage in horse racing, or who shall wilfully ride or drive any horse, mare, mule or gelding, at a faster gait than a slow trot in, on or through any of the alleys or streets or public grounds of the borough shall be liable to a fine of not less than 2 or more than 10 dollars. Nor shall any team be allowed to stand and remain within the limits of the borough unless securely hitched or held, under a penalty of not less than 1 dollar.

CHAPTER IV.—DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

SECTION 1.—It shall be the duty of the Police at all times to apprehend all suspected night walkers, malefactors, drunken, or rogues, and disorderly persons who may be found upon the streets, sidewalks, corners, or alleys, in front of public places, in drinking saloons, or any place, and bring all such persons before the Burgess to be examined; and each above described person as shall be convicted of disorderly conduct calculated to disturb the peace, or being found together in disorderly assemblages, shall be fined not less than 1 or more than 20 dollars.

SECTION 2.—Any person who shall discharge within the limits of the borough any gun or fire-arms, (except in defense of self or property), or shall wantonly throw any stone or other missile, or who shall explode any bomb, torpedo, or fire-cracker, shall for every such offence pay a fine of not less than 1 or more than 10 dollars.

CHAPTER V.—OWNING LOT OR LOTS.

SECTION 1.—If any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pave his or their respective sidewalks or footways, after having received thirty day's notice from the Street Commissioner, it shall then become the duty of the Street Commissioner to have the same done at the expense of the borough. Wherefor the Burgess shall proceed as provided by law to recover the amount so expended with 20 per cent. added, which sum or sums shall be paid into the borough treasury for the use of the borough.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

SECTION 1.—No person or persons shall be allowed to hawk or peddle any pictures, paintings, wares, goods or merchandise (or sell the same at retail on tuture delivery), and in case fails to pay the license, the party delivering such goods to be required to pay the same or be subjected to the fine hereinafter mentioned within the limits of the borough until such person or persons shall have paid to the Burgess a license fee not to exceed 5 dollars, the exact amount to be determined by the Burg

Religious Scenes in China.

"Church begging" is very common in China. The temples advertise their wants by posting on walls in the neighborhood square pieces of yellow paper, whereon is the exact Chinese equivalent of the scriptural, "Ask and ye shall receive," together with the name and location of the temple where prayers are always answered.

But there are also more personal forms of begging. The writer of an article in the *Youth's Companion* has seen in Pekin a priest whose cheeks had been pierced, and the teeth knocked out so that an iron rod, as large as one's middle finger, could be passed through, to project an inch or two beyond either cheek. An iron half-circle was hinged to each end of this, and passed around the back of the priest's head. Attached to the half-circle was an iron chain, which was so long as to drag on the ground several feet behind him.

His business was to go from house to house, beating a small drum, asking help to repair a temple. Sympathy would be wasted on him. He was a "professional church-debt lifter," who had monthly wages and a commission on his collections—and the rod and chain were his stock in trade.

There is an other way, still more peculiar. A priest stands in a small box-like structure, placed in front of a temple, through the boards of which spikes have been driven, so that the imprisoned priest can move no part of his body, except his right arm, without being pricked by a spike. With his right hand he rings a bell to draw attention to his pitiable condition. Charitable persons give so much for the privilege of drawing out a spike.

The largest-priced spikes are those which point at the vital body. The priest is supposed to stand in his kennel day and night until all the spikes have been bought and drawn, but no one believes that he really does so.

A single incident will shew how much hardship and self-inflicted suffering some of those heathen will undergo to fulfill a religious vow. One intolerably hot and dusty afternoon in 1871 the writer was resting at a wayside tea house to the southwest of Pekin and saw approaching a man and a woman. The man would first take one long step, then bring his other foot up and measure his whole length in the road.

Having knocked his head three times on the ground, he rose, took another step, and again prostrated himself. The woman was his wife, and was waiting upon him. In answer to questions, he said that he had made a vow that if Buddha would restore to health his son, who was desperately sick, he would make a pilgrimage to Wu-tai-shan and home again, a step and a prostration all the way.

Not more than three miles could be made in one day. He had traveled about 600 of the 2,000 miles of his double journey, and would be two years longer in completing his vow. As he was 78 years old, and almost worn out, it was easy to see that he would not live to fulfill it. A callous lump as large as an egg projected from his forehead, raised by knocking his head upon the dusty road. Yet this man was shocked and angry at a suggestion that he should abandon his useless pilgrimage, and passed out of sight measuring the road with his infirm body.

A good story cannot be repeated too often. To thousands of prattling boys and girls the following incident will be new; and as it bears with it a good moral we reproduce it: 'An old man was riding on an ass along a country road, while his little son trudged on foot by his side. They met a man who said: 'What a shame that you should ride, while your little son is compelled to walk!' The man dismounted and gave his seat upon the beast to the child. Soon, however, they met another man, who said: 'Out upon thee, to let thy poor old father walk, whilst thou, who art young and vigorous, ride!' At this the old man mounted the ass with his son, when they both rode together. Traveler No. 3 soon made his appearance, and berated them soundly for giving the poor, tired beast such a heavy load to carry. In the end they both dismounted and tried to carry the ass. Probably some one else came up who took them for a pair of idiots.' However that may be, it proves that he who tries to please everybody succeeds in pleasing nobody, and makes himself uncomfortable and wretched.

THE largest family of children in America born of one mother and father is probably that of Mrs. Brandon, of Moundsville, W. Va. The mother is now seventy-seven years old. She has given birth to and reared thirty-three children, five daughters and twenty-eight sons. Sixteen of the sons measured in height 96 feet and 7 inches. All of these sixteen were volunteers in the Union army during the rebellion. One was killed at Pittsburgh Landing, one died in Andersonville, and one Charles, the youngest boy, served the longest term in Libby prison of any Union soldiers now living. Of the fourteen boys who survived the war all are wounded and draw pensions. Mrs. Brandon, the mother of this band of soldiers, has lately been granted a pension of $2,250. The old lady is as bright and active as most women of one half her age. She is fond of outdoor exercise, and only a few days ago walked twenty miles within five hours.

A Sagacious Sheep Dog.

A Washington county farmer having sold a flock of sheep to a dealer, lent him his dog to drive them home, a distance of thirty miles, desiring to give the dog a meal at his journey's end, and tell him to go home. The drover found the dog so useful that he resolved to keep it and instead of sending it back locked it up. The collie grew sulky and at last effected escape. Evidently deeming the drover had no more right to detain the sheep than itself, the honest creature went into the field, collected all the sheep that had belonged to his master, and to that persons's intense astonishment drove the whole flock home again.

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Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., says: I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with K. Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds.

Mr. T. A. Scherer, of 125 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son, fifteen years old, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine after fifteen months' illness, when other medicines failed.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures sciatica, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, toothache, rheumatism, 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are feeling "tedious worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If sick or ailing you can't do better than try "Wells' Health Renewer." Stops direct to weak spots.

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Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other, internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

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Munster,	9 11	11 28	5 48
Noel,	9 16	11 33	5 53
Naylor,	9 24	11 41	5 59
Bradley,	9 30	11 47	6 05
Ebensburg,	9 40	12 01	6 15

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Bradley,	7 15	10 10	3 45
Naylor,	7 21	10 15	3 54
Noel,	7 27	10 20	4 00
Munster,	7 30	10 23	4 03
Lockett,	7 38	10 32	4 13
Cresson,	7 47	10 40	4 20

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Sell's,	9 32	3 39
Lorain,	9 35	3 44
Admire,	9 39	3 51
Millville,	9 50	4 01
Dysart,	10 06	4 21
Carrolltown,	10 13	4 30
Dean,	10 16	4 33
Tracyville,	10 27	4 47
Shirley,	10 35	4 58
Fallen Timber,	10 37	5 25
Flynn, Mills,	10 40	5 30
Coalport,	11 01	6 45
Rossbill,	11 04	6 45
Irvona,	11 10	6 50

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Irvona,	2 20	7 00
Rossbill,	2 26	7 05
Coalport,	2 28	7 07
Flyn City,	2 48	7 16
Fallen Timber,	2 57	7 25
Shirley,	3 00	7 27
Tracyville,	3 06	7 32
Dean,	3 13	7 41
Carrolltown,	3 29	7 45
Dysart,	3 24	7 49
Millville,	3 28	7 57
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Old Hickory's Trial.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* publishes an interesting letter, written at Washington, May 6, 1832, by President Jackson to Sarah, the wife of his adopted son, Andrew Jackson. The original letter was recently sent to the *Times Democrat* by Mrs. Jackson, who, with her family, still resides at the Hermitage. The following is an extract showing that president's had their trials then as well as now:

"I have been very busily engaged since you left me, and very lonesome—a good deal hipped at times, and worried with the corruption of the times and the scenes in Congress. Every day increases my desire to be at the Hermitage, where, with you and Andrew, I could spend the balance of my days in quietude and peace. I have made many sacrifices of my private and domestic happiness for my country, and would freely still make others, did I believe I could add to its repose and happiness; but so long as the members of Congress lose sight of the general prosperity of our beloved country, and are split up into political parties, each headed by an ambitious demagogue, who is without virtue or principle, and whose only object is self-aggrandizement, even at the expense of the Union, the post of honor, for an honest man, is a private station. Still, I do not, I will not, despair of the republic or shrink from my duty, although I connot refrain from shedding a tear over the immortality of our Congress and the corruption of the times. Still, there is a redeeming spirit in the virtue of the people, in which I trust to perpetuate the liberty of our country and check the corrupting course of the ambitious demagogues. * * * I wish you to give me a history of your journey, how you are pleased with the Hermitage, and whether the masons have finished the monument over the grave of my dear departed wife. Say, with my kind respects to Emma, that if she is as forgetful of her promises to her lovers as she has been to me, that she will never marry."

How Indians Poison Their Arrows.

It was a long time before Friday came, and I began to think he was going to disregard my summons and was getting angry, when he suddenly put in an appearance. I explained to him what I wished to know, and without the slightest hesitation he said to the venerable arrow-maker:

"Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows."

"Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he threshes the ground with his body and his eyes grow bright and sparkle like diamonds, we kill a deer, antelope or some other small animal, and tearing out the liver, throw it to the snake while it is warm and the blood still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again and pretty soon it will begin to turn black. When he tires, the snake is teased again and he is induced to sink his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, for so dangerous is it no one dares touch it. The liver is let lie for about an hour, when it will be almost jet black and emit a sour smell. Arrows are then brought and their iron heads pushed into the liver up to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about one hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin glistening yellow scum adheres to the arrow, and if it but so much as touches raw flesh it is certain to poison it to death."

I asked if Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied, no man, Indian or white man, for years past has been shot with these arrows, and they are no longer made."

Don't be a One-Horse Farmer.

The one-horse farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, then sit around and not go to work before sun up.

He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay $3 for a new bridle, then let the calf chew it all to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow out of a bog, then let her die for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in his fence that he has been putting off repairing for six months.

He will sprain his back lifting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all Sunday on what he knows about farming, then ride around the neighborhood Monday hunting seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fireplace till bedtime.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a cotton planter, and go out and mash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents worth of coffee, a paper of pins, a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco and his belly full of whisky.

He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindles of a $70 wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow one from his friend and forget to return it.

THE election of a chief in the Cherokee nation is characterized by charges of grossest corruption, swindling and conspiracy. It is charged that money has been misappropriated and the affairs of the Indian territory for years back are being hauled over by the opposing factions.

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED

expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure* and *quick cure*. Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

Shekomeko, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Aug. 20, '86

I took Athlophoros according to directions; it caused a ringing in my ear that was not pleasant, it operated on my heart causing a slower and fainter throb, and constipated my bowels. When the last dose was taken I did not think much of the medicine; the next day my lameness was better, and continued getting less until it left me. My lameness was in my back, shoulders and neck, and had been for eight months. I was advised to try Athlophoros by my neighbor, Wm. Jackson, who had taken a bottle of it for a severe attack of lameness in his shoulder and arm. He said "it drove the lameness right out of me; my head felt strong, and my heart almost stopped beating; I thought I would die, but I came out all right, and have not had any lameness since." AMOS BRIGGS.

Phelps, N. Y., August 18, 1886.

I am a practicing physician; I prescribed Athlophoros in a case of inveterate rheumatism of the right shoulder and arm. This case had been of weeks standing—yes months—and all standard medicine carefully selected, also the use of electric treatment. One bottle removed all the trouble. The case remains well, now over a year since using the medicine.

G. C. PRICHARD, M. D.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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Seamless Calf Shoes

FOR MEN,

In Button, English Balmorals and Seamless Top Congress,

Any Sizes. Three Widths.

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FREE TO YOU.

By Mr. ——, a well-known FAMILY PHYSICIAN, of 30 years' standing. This book, containing 300 pages, has just been published for the benefit of the people, and is a complete home doctor, or family physician and surgical adviser. It is written in plain English, so that all can understand it, and is just the book you should have in your family. It will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of only 10 cents, in stamps or silver. Address as above, and mention this paper. Cloth bound, $1.00. Illustrated sample sent for 2c. stamp. Agents wanted. Send for terms. Address as above, and mention this paper.

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A beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it with profit. Engraved on steel, 16 x 20 inches. Shows the first step, first drink, danger of death, course of drinking, destroyer of happiness, the signing the pledge, reformation, and the natural and direful effects of drinking, with beautiful and appropriate mottoes. Endorsed by Frances E. Willard, and others of the N. W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Sold by all agents on sight. Sample copy 25c. Wanted in each county to hang in the wall. AGENTS WANTED. Sold by other Temperance Publishers. Send for circulars. The best selling article ever offered. Sell it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Phila., Pa., or mention this paper.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

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WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Plater, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. A self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the largest, oldest established, best known Nursuries in the country. Best liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Correct and Complete. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed

Fertilizing Grain Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Toledo's Great Wine Tun.

Work was begun in 1883 on the great wine tun of Toledo, O., but the solid American oak of which it was built was drying in a kiln for six years prior to that. Its oaken staves are twenty-one feet long and six inches square. In the rough six of them formed a load for a two horse team. With the utmost nicety they were put in place until, as a whole, they measured over sixty feet in circumference. Through the center of the tun where it curves outward in a huge swell, it measured twenty-one feet; the diameter at the end is eighty feet. It contains 59,000 gallons of dry wine. To withstand the enormous pressure of this bulk, three iron rods are carried from end to end, where they are riveted in oaken beams of great size and strength. The hoops are of iron. There are fourteen of them and they weigh three tons. Each hoop is six inches broad and about a third of an inch in thickness. They they are well groomed hoops, and shine as if in constant contact with an emery wheel.

But everything about the great tun betokens the great care that is taken of it. Its oaken surface is polished to such a degree that the sun loves to creep in through the prison like windows and dance upon its shining bulk. The huge brass spigot glitters like gold fresh from the coiner's hand. The oaken platform that faces its tremendous head, and the oaken stairway that winds around the base and enables the visitor to look down upon the mammoth, glisten under frebuent coats of varnish. A blow upon this iron ribbed body makes no impression unless the ear be placed close to the wood; then the sound is like the last gasp of a thunder clap. Days and days were occupied in filling it with catawba made from grapes that grow on islands in Put in Bay, where Commodore Perry taught John Bull a lesson some years ago. And when the tun was full, 36,000 gallons of wine had been poured into the vast interior, there was much rejoicing in the immediate vicinity, and all who witnessed the completion of the process felt in duty bound to drink to the health of the Toledo tun, and to do so in such unstinted measure that the occasion is likely never to be forgotten by those who participated.

View of Great Salt Lake.

The first view of Great Salt lake is of a silver mirror with arms, in the midst of an immense plain. Only the silver gray water, the blue gray sky and the vast expanse of flat, marshy land. We were not very favorably impressed; in fact, I was was very greatly disappointed with the first glimpse of Salt Lake City. This is natural where one's expectations have been raised to an extravagant height. It looked like a third or fourth rate town on exhibition as a show, and not equal to its reputation. There was a crowd of arrivals, tourists and sight seers. The station was surrounded by hacks the strangers besieged by vociferous hackmen. We were too accustomed to the modern conveniences of everyday life in the east to find their reproduction here marvelous. Had we come over the trackless wastes, like the early settlers after months of struggle and warfare with cold and fatigue and weariness, had we penetrated rocky canyons, forded rivers and marched over interminable wildernesses of salt and sage brush, this modern city of the plain would indeed have been a marvel; but we had been whirled hither between a day and a night and were disappointed to find it less idyllic than we had pictured and so much like other places.

Where were the "streams of the living God" that flowed "directly through the street." Where the rich milk and honey of this typically fruitful land? Where oh! where the far famed cleanliness of its vine wreathed cottages and sidewalks? The general aspect was commonplace and second class, and we were not sorry that our stay was to be short.

The Dog-Days Are Here.

The dog-days are here, and will last till the 29th of August, or forty-two days. The rising and setting of the "Sirus," or the dog star, with the sun has been universally regarded as the cause of of excessive heat that prevails generally at this particular season. The poor dogs, who are made to bear their infamy of the source of our discomfort are, perhaps, allied in some manner to the extreme heat of the interval, but they, as well as human beings share alike the afflictions which are at this season common. Dogs at this season are supposed to be more susceptible to rabidness than at any other time.

The Bat's Bite.

The curious feature in the bat's bite is that it is hardly ever felt, even when the person attacked is awake. I myself had a remarkable illustration of this, and stood with a man who was remarking that he could not understand how people always got so unaccountably bitten, though while he was actually making this remark in the dusk a bat was sucking one of his toes, as was evidenced by the bat being seen by me and himself to flutter away, while the man's toe, to his great surprise, was found to be bleeding severely.

As Martin Bout, the son of a farmer living near Michigan City, Ind., was plowing, a loud explosion was heard and the young man was seen to fall to the ground, while the team ran wildly across the field. Persons hastened to the spot, and found young Bout lying senseless, with his right hand blown off, several severe wounds on his body, and a piece of iron sticking in his throat. The plow point had struck a bomb buried in the ground, which was supposed to have been left there by workmen who were blasting out stumps years ago.

Prophylactic in Sickness.

"Typhoid Fever has broken out here again, but wherever Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been freely used there has been no fever." —M. B. LANCASTER, P. M., Ed. Central Alabamian.

"The Fluid is not merely a deodorizor, but a disenfectant—a destroyer of the disease germs in an atmosphere which cannot be breathed without danger."—NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

LOST ACCOUNTED FOR

The success of Baugh's $25 Phosphate as an excellent crop producer is permanent beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and is accounted for.

It is made of the bones of animals, and with special regard to a general adaptability as a plant food.

Every particle of which bones are composed, is in direct food of vegetables.

We render this food, most readily available in the $25 PHOSPHATE Which we claim to be a very special advantage, as it gives the crop an early start and sustains it until fully matured, besides permanently improving the soil.

"Having thoroughly tested Baugh's $25 PHOSPHATE made